

# Peace News

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## PRIESTLEY, CALDER, COLLINS on Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

PEACE NEWS REPORTER

A SHARP, virile and successful campaign to rid Britain of dependence upon nuclear weapons, if need be by unilateral action," was the aim of the new Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. Canon L. John Collins told a Press conference in London last week. With two members of the Campaign's Executive, Mr. Ritchie Calder, CBE, and Mr. J. B. Priestley, Canon Collins answered questions about the Campaign's aim "to stop the armaments race."

As a first step towards a general disarmament convention, Britain should press for negotiations, at top level, on the following issues:

1. The stopping of all further tests of nuclear weapons;
  2. The stopping of the establishment of new missile bases;
  3. The securing of the establishment of neutral and nuclear free zones;
  4. The securing of the abolition of the manufacture and stockpiling of all nuclear weapons;
  5. The prevention of the acquisition of nuclear weapons by other nations.
- In order to underline the sincerity of her own initiative, Britain should be prepared to announce that, pending negotiations:
- a. She will suspend patrol flights of aeroplanes equipped with nuclear weapons;
  - b. She will make no further tests of hydrogen bombs;
  - c. She will not proceed with the establishment of missile bases on her territory;
  - d. She will not provide nuclear weapons for any country.

Canon Collins said that they were determined to channel the existing feeling in the country and create a climate of opinion in which the political parties would have to follow.

### H-bomb planes

Mr. Priestley said that he had been forced into the Campaign by the size of his post. "Feeling in the country is entirely different now to what it was three months ago," he said.

Asked by a journalist whether he thought Britain would be able to stop the flight of H-bomb-laden planes over the country, Mr. Priestley said: "Yes. I cannot believe we have lost the last vestiges of our sovereignty."

To another question from a journalist as to whether the Campaign were advocating passive resistance should the country be occupied by the USSR following renunciation of the H-bomb, Canon Collins said that this was a hypothetical issue; getting rid of nuclear armaments was a much more likely way of saving Britain from being occupied.

"It is the deterrent that frightens me, not the deterrent," Mr. Priestley added. He had been clear as to what the deterrent was supposed to deter and thought that it had become a case of bringing in a tiger to watch a cat.

Mr. Priestley said in an answer to another question that the Campaign aimed at the withdrawal of US troops, Canon Collins

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## Mr. Nehru's clear warning:

# END DEPENDENCE ON ARMAMENTS

## Peace hangs by a slender thread

THE Prime Minister of India, Mr. Nehru, has warned that any attempt to give atom bombs to an Asian country would completely poison the "already disturbed atmosphere of the world today and set off a wave of stout opposition to it in the rest of Asia."

"The giving of an atom bomb to any country in Asia would not only be dreadful but very dangerous."

"Peace is hanging only by a slender thread." If atom bombs were distributed to an Asian country it would be a dreadful thing, a very dangerous thing, and it would pave the way to utter disaster.

KATHLEEN LONSDALE at Lewisham Town Hall:

## NON-CO-OPERATION WITH WAR SHOULD BE OUR POLICY

From a Correspondent

"CIVIL DEFENCE is not common sense—it is absolute nonsense," Dame Kathleen Lonsdale told a meeting in Lewisham Town Hall, London, last week.

She explained: "At present the CD are running a campaign which aims to train one in every five women. They have three talks of half an hour each to equip them to deal with the most terrible devastation ever known."

"If you fell over a precipice, it might possibly help to have a first-aid kit in your pocket, but it is better to stay away from the edge. If nuclear war comes, I hope I shall be dead, and all my children and grandchildren, too."

The meeting, in the Lewisham Council chamber, was attended by the Mayor, Councillor Tom Burch, and representatives from local societies. About 200 were present despite the thick fog.

### Problems

Dame Kathleen opened with a forecast of "spectacular" scientific advances, adding, "There can be no advance without problems. There will be a much larger population, which will want feeding, and underdeveloped countries will try to increase their standards of living, all using up more raw materials many of which are unevenly distributed or in short supply already. We are bound to have disputes over distribution."

"Parallel to this you have modern scientific war. We have to distinguish very sharply between genuine police action and war. The policeman protects the criminal as well as society, and sees he gets a fair trial. In war the real offenders often get off scot-free."

"Even the present nuclear preparations are hurting the minds and bodies of unborn children. Although statistically insignificant, so many extra will be born deformed or defective, each an offence against God."

"In this world certain developments are inevitable, and if we try to maintain the status quo we are asking for trouble. We are trying to live in a state of 'unstable equilibrium' and the machinery for arbitration is woefully lacking."

Dame Kathleen spoke of the "frightening prospect" of planes carrying H-bombs and doubted whether statesmen would be consulted before they were used.

The Rev. Dr. Donald Soper gives the second of his "The Silver Lining" BBC broadcasts on Tuesday afternoon, February 11.

"I have read in newspapers a report—whether it is correct or not I do not know—that the Pakistani Prime Minister made a demand at a meeting of the Baghdad Pact that America should give Pakistan atom bombs. . . . Other countries also demanded the atom bomb."

"They are receiving military aid from America and now their demand is for the atom bomb." American leaders (at the Baghdad Pact meeting) told them that "at this time we cannot give you the atom bomb."

### MORE DREADFUL

"The giving of atom bombs to other countries had been stopped for the present. But for how long it is I do not know. If now they give this atom bomb to an Asian country it will be more dreadful. The truth of the matter is that if these weapons get into irresponsible hands and are used wrongly then the whole world will be engulfed in a terrible conflagration," he said.

Countries which received the bomb exposed themselves to greater danger, said Mr. Nehru. "In the event of war, their enemy will attack them first to destroy them. So to keep atom bombs does not increase one's strength, but is tantamount to inviting the enemy country to attack oneself."

### IF A PILOT ERRS

Mr. Nehru said that any future war would bring utter disaster to the world. In a matter of two or three hours large areas could be laid waste. There was this terrible fear gripping even big Powers. Each one was afraid of the other. This fear had created the mania of "striking first at the enemy" and not being taken unawares.

"This psychology of being the first to strike has led to thousands of planes loaded with atom and hydrogen bombs flying over Europe day and night. It is ostensibly being done to ensure that the enemy may not strike first. It has placed a tremendous responsibility on the pilots who fly the planes, as their decision is to be final."

Mr. Nehru said that it was for the people to ponder over this prospect of thousands

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## FRENCH PACIFIST WEEKLY LAUNCHED

### Abbe Pierre, Cocteau, Camus back venture

"NO heroic act takes place without disobedience," writes Jean Cocteau, author, artist and producer, in the first issue of *Liberté*, the new French weekly pacifist newspaper.

"Laws and discipline seem to be made so that the exceptional person may oppose them and thus change the stultifying rhythm of habit."

After speaking of how artists in the 19th century had to break through the conspiracy of silence and in 1958 face the conspiracy of noise, he writes:

"Long live the revolt. Long live the sacred disobedience forbidden to the young in a period that is too free; long live the objector who seeks to overcome the ignoble depersonalisation towards which a weakness, mistaken for a force, drags us. Long live the killer of habits."

A new organisation *Secours aux Objecteurs de Conscience* (Aid to Conscientious Objectors) has been launched in connection with *Liberté*.

A Committee of Support for the new movement includes poet, essayist and critic André Breton, Ch.-Auguste Bontemps, Bernard Buffet, writer Albert Camus, Jean

Cocteau, novelist Jean Giono, author Lanza del Vasto, Henri Monier, L'abbé Pierre, Paul Rassinier, Le Pasteur Roser and Robert Treno, most of whom will be writing in *Liberté*.

Louis Lecoq is the Secretary General of *Secours aux Objecteurs de Conscience*, and Pierre Martin the Assistant Secretary.

The first issue of *Liberté* contains an article on Algeria by Ch.-Auguste Bontemps in which he declares that "M. Lacoste ruins our economy, our chances in the Sahara, and what remains of our socialist hopes."

Subscription rates for *Liberté* inside France are 1,800 francs per year, 1,000 francs for six months; outside France, 2,000 francs a year and 1,100 francs for six months. They should be sent to M. Lecoq, 16 rue Montyon, Paris 9, France.

Readers will wish to join with the editor and staff of Peace News in wishing our French contemporary, *Liberté*, a long and influential life. After 21 years Peace News is no longer the only pacifist weekly newspaper in the world. May Peace News and *Liberté* soon become a trio.



# EDUCATION FOR PEACE

MANY people assume that mere knowledge of foreign countries and of foreign languages must have a liberalising effect on the individual. I see no reason to accept this assumption. Some of the most narrow-minded and bigoted people I have ever met have travelled widely and collected little but prejudice.

If travel really broadened the mind, then our Foreign Ministers and diplomats, who are for ever hopping from one country to another, would be model world citizens.

As to good languages, good linguists would not be employed as hate propagandists on aggressive short-wave radio systems or as censors, stooges or spies.

And the builders of great empires would acquire within a while so deep a respect and so great a love for their colonial subjects that they would find their odious task impossible, and return home to preach colonial freedom, leaving their former victims to enjoy in reality the freedom which they advocated.

These thoughts in no way depress me. It would be much more a matter for anxiety if, in fact, the cultivation of a liberal and humanitarian outlook did depend on travel. Even on this shrinking globe of ours the number of people who travel beyond their national frontiers is still relatively small. The great majority do not travel abroad. Whatever hope they have of achieving a sense of world citizenship is therefore quite unconnected with such opportunities. Let us then consider, for a moment, what ways are open to them.

## Prejudice

NO child is born with a consciousness of his nationality. It is something which comes to him entirely through experience. If you bring up a Frenchman from infancy in an English home, and if he does not know that he is French by birth, he is as likely as any English boy to absorb all the preferences and prejudices of the English environment in which he is reared—according to its structure in terms of class, geographical position, etc.

Even when there is a pronounced difference in colouring and features, the sense of "race" is slow to develop. Small children accept without question the fact that people are of different appearance, and colour of skin is of no more importance to them than disparity in size. It is only when the influence of an older generation is felt that the child begins to reflect notions of exclusiveness, of "superiority" and "inferiority" in his attitude to children who belong to another ethnic group. And, in exactly the same way, nationalism is forced upon him.

For the subject peoples it is forced upon the individual by humiliation and frustration. For those who rule empires it comes as part of a whole complex of conceit and egotism which is to be found in education, in newspapers, in films, on the radio, and in private conversations.

In my own observation such prejudices are more often assumed than openly stated—though this may be peculiar to Britain, where the most dangerous propaganda has always been carried out by indirect implication. A British boy is seldom told that he belongs to the Best Nation: he is edu-

cated on the assumption that this need hardly be stated, because nobody in his senses would deny it.

## Analytical attitude

THE first job, therefore, if we are concerned with a truly international society, is not to deal with race prejudice and the uglier forms of nationalism as though they were aspects of Original Sin. The child, like the simple

## By Reginald Reynolds

savage revered by the eighteenth century philosophers of Europe, is innocent of such faults, though he may have plenty of others. Our problem is initially a negative one—to prevent the corruption of human nature by anti-human traditions.

This would be an easy task if all teachers were good internationalists and free from race prejudice—provided also that they had not to contend with many pernicious influences in the home, in the press, in the movie theatres, etc. But (since these ideal conditions do not exist) the task of the peace-maker in education is likely to be one of continually counter-acting and correcting. How is this best achieved?

The remedy, I am convinced, does not lie in counter-propaganda but in the stimulation of a more critical and analytical atti-

tude among young people. Within one week I have seen groups of high-school boys and girls shaken out of many conventional attitudes merely by being asked to define the terms they use and to give a rational explanation for the prejudices they have acquired.

Such questioning should not be carried out harshly or derisively. It should be systematic and relentless, but at the same time sympathetic and developed rather in the spirit of a game. The object should not be to replace one set of second-hand ideas by another, but to liberate the rational faculties, natural instincts and intuitive sense of values in the young people.

For the first time many of them will find themselves forming their own judgments. I have seen this miracle performed more than once in a matter of seven days. So far from attempting to force new nostrums on the young people, the directors of a seminar or summer school held on these lines, will challenge even the ideas with which they themselves agree, because even the best ideas will bear no good fruit with inadequate roots.

## Putting questions

BUT one does not have to hold a seminar or a summer school to practice this method. The good teacher or parent can and should be continually putting questions to children whenever they give expression to the jaded fallacies which have led their elders to the brink of race suicide. For this, of course, many must expect to be persecuted. Socrates was not put to death for the assertions he made but for the questions which he asked. It was



Last year Reginald Reynolds visited Japan for a conference against A- and H-bombs. Later, at Kamakura, he was present at a rally on the beach. He is seen here after the meeting as a Japanese girl gives him a dancing lesson on the sand.

by questioning that he was said to have corrupted the youth of Athens.

They gave Socrates hemlock to drink, so what about you? Is truth worth that? Is Peace?

# THE ECONOMICS OF PEACE

## The future with the atom

This is the sixth in a series of articles by the Labour MP for Oldham West. The last article—"Non-Violent Resistance"—will appear in the issue of Feb. 21.

IT is a favourite theory of the militarists that it is necessary to manufacture the atomic and thermo-nuclear bombs as part of the process of the scientific development of new forms of energy. The reverse is the truth.

In a recent and fascinating book\* Mr. Angelos Angelopoulos declares that the banning of the bomb would "immediately result in a very great reduction in the present price of electricity produced by nuclear fission." He adds that almost the whole of the uranium produced in the Western world in 1957 will be absorbed by military requirements.

NO fully industrialised country is in graver need of atomic energy power than Britain. Our demand for electricity is rapidly increasing and will double itself within a few years. The planned increase of coal production will be wholly inadequate for this purpose.

If the atomic energy plan is permitted to proceed, unhampered by economy cuts or military requirements, we may, within 20 years, be providing the whole of our needs of electric power by this means.

THE total capital cost of implementing this programme is considerably less than we spend in a single year on armaments. Money could hardly be spent to better purpose. Yet, such is the speed of progress of modern science that even these new power stations may be rapidly outdated and new, cheaper and more efficient sources of power become available or new methods outmode the old.

Twelve months ago American scientists discovered a method of producing a nuclear reaction by a catalytic process. This process instead of involving millions of degrees of heat, occurs at 400 degrees Fahrenheit below zero; not far above absolute zero. But the catalyst used, the mu-meson, lives only for a millionth of a second. So, for the moment, the process is only a laboratory demonstration. Given a catalyst with a life of a quarter of an hour and a wholly new process may result.

The USSR declares that it has located

\*Will The Atom Unite The World. Angelos Angelopoulos. Bodley Head, 1957.

such a substance in the cosmic rays! When one remembers that helium was first located on the spectroscopic, all things are possible.

MORE probable and still more important is the possibility of producing power from controlled hydrogen fusion.

Since this article was written, British scientists have announced the crossing of the first and the most difficult obstacle on their way to this achievement.

Hydrogen abounds everywhere, in the air

## By Leslie Hale, MP

and in water, and this would mean a tremendous new form of power, incredibly cheap and rapidly available, costing little more than the cost of the installation. In most cases it would be produced from sea or river water.

IN many ways the new world situation will not be dissimilar to that at the onset of the Industrial Revolution. The hold of the industrialised nations over the relatively poorer ones will be strengthened. Immediate decisions must be taken as to whether the new power be used for exploitation or for economic co-operation. There should not be a moment's hesitation.

The new blessing must be widely shared for the enrichment of all mankind. For once all the signs point in one direction. The road of progress, the path of peace, the straight and narrow way of the righteous are all one.

THE new power comes only just in time. For the whole income of the world to-day, if fairly pooled, is in-

adequate to provide a bare subsistence for its peoples. The annual increase in world production is insufficient to match the increase in population. The gap in national income widens. To-day the per capita income in North America is twenty times that in Asia.

THE gravest problems of the world, food shortage, land hunger, soil erosion, become daily more acute. A renaissance India and China are achieving miracles with wholly inadequate outside assistance, but hundreds of millions are still doomed to end a useless life in premature death.

THE most significant deficiency of the under-developed nations is in sources of power. Atomic energy could rapidly solve many major problems. Thermo-nuclear energy could transform the world.

It provides vistas of economic expansion almost beyond the imaginings of modern man. It would open up vast areas regarded as uninhabitable. Devoted to the benefit of mankind it could create so many breathtaking opportunities of international well-doing that the nations might find that there was nothing left to fight about.

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## When an African looks abroad . . .

" . . . What do we Africans see when we look abroad? We see vast wealthy nations pouring out their treasure on sterile arms. We see powerful peoples engaged in a futile and destructive armaments race. We see the precious capital that might help to raise up Africa and Asia flung away to potential destruction.

"What has this to do with the Christian charity proclaimed by the West? Or the human brotherhood we hear so much about from the East?

"Seen from the angle of Africa's needs and hopes, the Great Powers' rivalry looks like one thing only—a senseless fratricidal struggle to destroy the very substance of humanity."—Prime Minister Nkrumah of Ghana to the International Missionary Council, Dec. 28, 1957.



## Brain-washing in Algeria

OFFICIAL instructions for "psychological action in shelter centres" (officials for internment camps in Algeria) were quoted on Jan. 13 in Paris by La Croix, according to a correspondent of the Manchester Guardian (Jan. 14). This surprising document says:

"It is agreed that the recuperation of an 'intoxicated' individual (Soviet, Chinese, and Korean experience) needs six months for a soldier, 18 months for a NCO, and much longer for an officer."

"In the present state of things the number of Franco-Moslems (i.e., Moslem Algerians) assigned to residence (officials for 'interned') who are really 'intoxicated' is relatively small. It can therefore be supposed that the 'recuperation' of persons in the shelter centres needs much less time."

The use of physical brutality or hardship is definitely ruled out. Recuperation should be undertaken in four stages, of which the first is described, according to La Croix, as "disintegrating the individual."

Treatment may usefully be conducted, it is stated, by weekly "waves"—a wave of discipline, a wave of hygiene, a wave of cheerfulness, a wave of cleanness. These methods, La Croix states, are recommended as means of "restoring to the Franco-Moslem community French citizens who will have become conscious of France's determination to remain in Algeria, while bringing the necessary reforms to advance the peace, the happiness, and the prosperity of the Franco-Moslem community."

La Croix asks whether France had really been so conquered (morally) by Communism that it has to "disintegrate individuals" and conduct waves of cheerfulness and cleanness in order to reconcile rebels with French democracy.

It almost looks as if the French Army had been studying the American inquiry into methods used on Korean prisoners of war in North Korea as described in a recent number of the New Yorker.

## UN group begins study of discrimination

A GROUP of UN experts, members of the Sub-commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, have started a study of discrimination in a number of major fields, such as religion, employment and political rights.

They will also consider the date and agenda of a possible second UN conference of non-governmental organisations interested in the eradication of prejudice and discrimination. The first conference, in Geneva in 1955, was attended by representatives of more than 90 organisations.

Members of the commission (a Russian, an American, a Pole and a Briton amongst them) serve in their personal capacity as independent experts, and do not represent their governments, although their election is subject to governmental consent.

## ALGERIA SUPPLEMENT

The four-page "behind-the-news" insert on the Algerian War is available separately at 3s. doz. (5d. each) post free. You can help to end this tragic situation by making the facts widely known. Order today from Peace News, 3 Blackstock Rd., London, N.4.

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The Vedanta Movement, Bathaston Villa, Bathaston, Bath.

## Whites march out of hotel as

# BARBARA CASTLE, MP, BREAKS S. RHODESIA COLOUR BAR

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

THE Barbara Castle incident pinpoints once again the chief symptom of sickness that is slowly bringing the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to its knees—the colour bar.

British Labour MP Mrs. Castle entertained two Federal MPs in the public restaurant of the best hotel in Salisbury—Meikles.

On MP was an African—Mr. Wellington Chirwa of Nyasaland. The other, the Rev. Doig, a European, also of Nyasaland.

Indignant White settlers marched out. "Why wasn't the hotel rule—'Europeans Only'—adhered to?" They are still asking.

## "Diplomatic privilege"

The manager is all apologies but says that as Mr. Chirwa is an MP he was willing to forget colour bar and extend "diplomatic privilege."

Most "white" hotels in the Federation have colour bar. But not all carry "Europeans Only" notices. Many rely on "right of admission reserved" to keep out coloured people.

An exception is the Ridgeway Hotel, Lusaka—most plush hotel in Northern Rhodesia. There, no colour bar exists in lounges or dining-rooms.

Liquor laws prevent Africans, coloureds and Indians from using white bars. Even the smallest teashops in this "Partnership"

## Woman author protests:

## We are expendable

"I CONSIDER that the Government has betrayed the whole population of this country by allowing our small island to be used as an aircraft carrier, ammunition dump, and, now we are 'promised,' missile launching sites for the American militarists," writes the English author, Mrs. Esmé Wynne-Tyson in a letter to the editor of the Witney Gazette.

"It is perhaps understandable that America should consider Britain and her population expendable) much as we felt about the French and the Maginot line in the last war, but surely we do not pay our own Government to entertain such notions? Or, if we do, we should seriously ask ourselves: Are we sane?"

"A democracy is supposed to be government of the people by the people. A truly public opinion could and should make it plain to those who are supposed to be representing this country, that they must either request our dangerous guests and their equipment to leave—or go themselves."

## Peace News distributor jailed

DAVID MATTHEWS, 22-year-old quantity surveyor, recently appeared before the Swansea Magistrates for failing to comply with a Tribunal decision to do alternative hospital service.

David Matthews objected in principle to the whole machinery of National Service, and declared that the State had no right compulsorily to direct him to other work. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

An active member of the Labour Party, he has recently built up a considerable local sale of Peace News.

## Briefly

No decision has yet been taken as to whether young men born in the third quarter of 1939 will be called-up announced Mr. Carr, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour, recently in the House of Commons.

Denmark's biggest illustrated weekly, a right-wing journal, has described the well-known Danish pacifist, Knud Engel, as the country's most prolific writer of "Letters to the Editor." He concentrates on putting across the pacifist point of view.

Federation have a strict colour bar.

Practically everything in the towns is out of bounds to the man or woman with a coloured skin—cinemas, theatres and some shops, "white" buses . . . The list is endless.

Even Banks, Post Offices and some Government offices have separate entrances and offices for the man who isn't white.

Any responsible African leader will tell you—"remove the colour bar and 75 per cent. of the Federation's problems will be solved."

The most beautiful sight in this country torn with racial ill-feeling is that of a child of liberal white parents playing with their black nanny's children.

The colour bar? Those youngsters just don't want to know!

## Africans may lose a liberal Premier

From Basil Delaine

ONE point the Southern Rhodesia Government crisis has laid bare is that the white settler is not yet advanced enough to create and live in a multi-racial society.

Prime Minister Garfield Todd's present predicament—the division of the caucus was recently thirteen to eight against him retaining the leadership—is due in part to a blunt and honest approach to a moderately liberal racial policy.

The final eruption of this mountain of antagonism against his attempt to hustle African advancement began on January 11, when his five-man Cabinet resigned.

The cause of this eruption to my mind is quite clear, although the pro-Federal Government newspapers in the Rhodesias pretend it remains a mystery. Rebel Ministers of the Southern Rhodesia Cabinet, thinking that the party would lose the next election if Todd remained Prime Minister, decided on their own to remove him from office.

The ex-Ministers say they had made it abundantly clear to Todd that it was their lack of confidence in his leadership which induced them to take the step.

The rebels say they offered to act in a caretaker capacity until the Prime Minister had time to reform the Cabinet. Todd denies this.

It was three days later that Todd formed his new Cabinet—six members instead of five as previously.

## Lost confidence

Meanwhile, at a five-hour Parliamentary caucus in Salisbury, 13 of 24 Government Members of Parliament announced they had lost confidence in the Prime Minister.

The division of the caucus was 13 to 8 against Todd with three Members absent. It must be with heavy heart that this middle-aged six-foot former Methodist missionary awaits the sitting of the Assembly in February when at least 18 of the total voting strength of 29 are likely to vote against him.

If Todd is left with no option but to resign and go to the country, the majority of white settlers will be relieved if not jubilant. But for the African this will be a sad day. For despite the Prime Minister's slight change of tune in favour of the European, immediately following the fusion of the Federal and United Parties at the end of last year, most non-Europeans in this colour-bar colony look to Todd as their potential saviour. His critics have said that if he remains in power Southern Rhodesia may go the way of Indonesia. It seems more likely that the reverse is true.

Throughout this territorial crisis the one-time boxer who aspired to the Federal Prime Ministership, Sir Roy Welensky, has remained silent.

It is known, however, that he and Todd rarely see eye to eye on racial matters.

It is also known that the leader of Todd's rebel Cabinet, Sir Patrick Fletcher, is sympathetic to Welensky's on-paper-only brand of liberalism.

## MAN FROM U.S. PACIFIST COMMUNITY IS Beaten then fined

From a Correspondent

PREVIOUSLY beaten then jailed, Conrad Browne, of Koinonia Farm, Americus, Georgia, was fined \$60 and given a 60-day suspended sentence, January 13, for having driven a vehicle in Georgia with a New Jersey licence, though it was licensed in both states. No appeal was planned and the fine was paid.

Koinonia Farm, an inter-racial Christian pacifist community in the US Deep South, has been repeatedly shot at, bombed, set fire to, boycotted, and otherwise persecuted since June, 1956.

## SPENT NIGHT IN JAIL

As reported in Peace News, Dec. 27, Browne had been beaten by an assailant, then jailed after the vehicle he was driving was seen to bear an out-of-date number plate. The vehicle having just come from New Jersey, the number plate had not yet been changed. No mention has been made of the assailant being arrested, though he badly beat Browne. Though ordered to bed by a doctor, Browne had spent the night in jail before he was released.

This correspondent has seen automobiles just purchased allowed on the roads in Georgia without number plates, while owners awaited ordered number plates to arrive. American police have been known to allow people to use out-of-date number plates for months without molestation.

No violence other than Browne's misfortune has recently been perpetrated against Koinonia.

## Orchestra urges ending of nuclear tests

NINETY-FIVE members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra signed and mailed to President Eisenhower on Jan. 13 a petition calling upon the President to go before the United Nations and urge the ending of nuclear tests.

The petition appeared at the foot of a statement signed by prominent Americans and inserted in the Boston Herald by the Greater Boston branch of the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (first reported in Peace News on Dec. 20).

The news reached the Committee when an envelope containing a sheet of paper four feet long arrived at their offices. At the top of the sheet was a copy of a coupon cut out from the advertisement and marked: "I wish to add my name as a signer of this statement for further publicity purposes." Below this were the signatures and addresses of 86 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

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## Self-righteous

At the time when the Bagdad Pact Powers have been meeting in Ankara to consider measures to be taken in the fight against Communist subversion in the Middle East there comes the news (perhaps not unconnected with the new link-up between Egypt and Syria) that Russia has granted Egypt a loan equal to \$200,000,000 for 12 years at a rate of 2½ per cent., and that this will be used, among other things for research in regard to petrol supplies.

This may be contrasted with the \$10,000,000 that Mr. Dulles announced would be granted by the US for division among the Ankara Conference States.

The communiqué issued after the conference of the Bagdad Pact Powers complains that the Communists seek to exploit nationalism, the fear of war, economic difficulties, the painful situation of the Arab refugees, "colonialism," and the Afro-Asian sentiment. On the other hand, the "free world" has taken audacious and important initiatives in recent years in the liberation and the promotion of the independence of numerous nations and has sought to settle the problems of the area in a spirit of justice and equality.

There is much that we dislike about the operations of representatives of Communist Governments in Asia and the Middle East. But we believe that the blind self-righteousness so pre-eminently represented by Mr. Dulles—which has been infused into this communiqué—combined with the US assumption of a right and duty to intervene against subversion, provide the most likely factors that may lead to the sparking off of a world war.

## Rockefeller report

THE gravity of this danger is emphasised by the character of a Rockefeller Fund Report to which the US Government evidently attaches some importance. Those responsible for it are a carefully selected body of people whose views are calculated to fit in with the Dulles outlook, and they have worked under Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, the limited nuclear warfare advocate.

The Report looks at various aspects of the disarmament problem and finds that the difficulties are such that it would be useless to look for anything very much to be done about it. It wants three combined commands in the US for "defence" purposes, one of which would be concerned with limited war.

Where it links up with what has been said above about the danger of the US Government assumption that it has to be ready to deal with subversion in the Middle East is in its references to the need to deal with what it calls "non-overt" aggressions. These are "transformations which are made to appear, insofar as possible, as not aggressions at all. These 'concealed wars' may appear as internal revolutions."

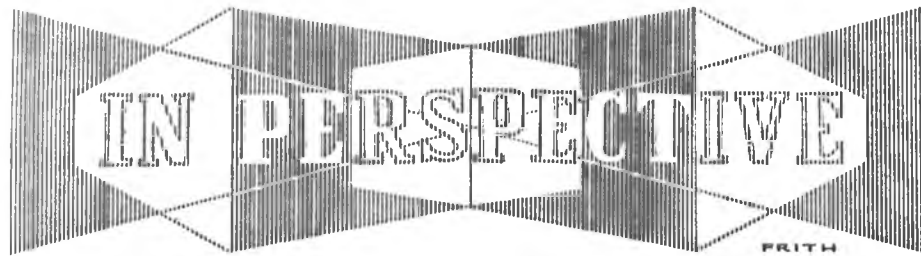
It is not inconceivable then that Britain and the other European countries may be called upon to launch the US intermediate range missiles from their bases as the outcome of a "limited war" fought to protect the Rockefeller interests from "non-overt" aggression.

## "Bomber" Harris

"BOMBER" HARRIS, quoted last week by Fenner Brockway, MP, has been at it again in a letter to *The Times* (Jan. 31). He is opposed to British subscription to the South African Treason Trial Fund and describes the accused in the Treason Trial as "citizens of another self-governing Commonwealth country who are . . . indicted for treasonable activities against the laws and the elected government of their own land."

The facts behind the words which we have italicised are, of course, that many of the accused are not "citizens," because they do not enjoy any of the ordinary rights of citizenship. For the vast (non-European) majority South Africa is not "their own land," but a country mainly owned and entirely ruled by the Europeans (one fifth of the population) who can and do push them around like cattle. "Self-governing," in these circumstances, is a highly deceptive term, since the "elected government" represents only a privileged minority.

It ought not to be necessary to explain anything so elementary; but Air Marshal Harris, having implied the existence of a state of affairs which is the reverse of the



truth, proceeds to draw from it some astonishing conclusions: "The Opposition in South Africa is numerically superior, well organised, and in funds. They are doubtless able and willing within the laws of their own land—including laws which in due course they may well change—to lend all proper and necessary support to those they consider oppressed or martyred."

Once more we have put the misleading words in italics. The "numerically

superior" opposition is very "willing" but certainly not "able" to change any laws at all "within the laws of their own land", which were expressly designed to prevent any such sensible and reasonable solution. Nobody is suggesting armed intervention; and a reference by the Air Marshal, at the end of his letter, to the American War of Independence is entirely irrelevant. The question that faces the outside world is simply whether the claims of human

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## AFRAID OF PEACE?

THE STATESMEN OF THE GREAT POWERS know that no one will win another war. There will be only general disaster, possibly universal destruction. There is no reason to doubt their sincerity when they insist they want to avoid war.

But are they afraid of the consequences of an assured peace? Does this explain the painful manoeuvring round the Russian Government's repeated call for a "summit" meeting?

Western spokesmen repeat that full preparations are needed for it, and that these can only be made by a meeting of Foreign Secretaries to prepare an agenda. Clearly, to them this means more than listing subjects for discussion. The Russians view such a Foreign Ministers' meeting as being as concerned with writing the minutes as with preparing an agenda.

Messrs. Bulganin and Khrushchov, without mentioning names, have made it clear they do not want Mr. Dulles or Mr. Selwyn Lloyd (regarded, not without reason, as Mr. Dulles' Under-Secretary) to play a key part in these talks. For example, in his interview with *The Times* last Saturday, Mr. Khrushchov objected to a preliminary meeting of Foreign Ministers "for some of the Foreign Ministers were like midwives who were not interested in ensuring the birth of the child."

★ ★

THAT WAS A SHREWD STROKE. The painfully elusive negotiations by the West increasingly give the impression of men who are just as afraid of an assured peace as of the threat of war.

They have warned that a "summit" meeting without results would worsen international tension. This is true. But such a failure could be avoided, we have already stated, by both East and West, if they came to the conference with some clear concession based on a degree of trust.

The Russian-proposed outline agenda contains only one new suggestion—the Rapacki proposal for a zone free of nuclear weapons in Eastern Europe (which the US and Britain clearly want to reject).

The West clearly does not propose to take any concession to a "summit" conference. Russia equally knows that a second top-level conference that failed would be a catastrophe.

Although, apart from the Rapacki proposal, there is nothing new on their proposed subjects for discussion, there is nevertheless a spirit of optimism and conciliation in their diplomatic letters and public statements which suggests some confidence in the results of such a conference.

★ ★

IF RUSSIA HAS SOME STRIKING CONCESSION to make to the West, they could have no better world platform than a "summit" conference. Is this what the US Government fears?

Although the Russian Government bases its policy on militarist assumptions and—before the development of thermo-nuclear warfare—was ready to further its aims by military force, it clearly does not fear a situation in which the resort to war has been abandoned. Are the Western Powers able to say the same?

Each year the "State of the Union" address of the US President is increasingly concerned with war preparations. The latest was exclusively so. No peaceful sequel to all these "preventive" and "deterrent" measures is ever contemplated. No detailed plans are ever propounded to meet the great economic change that would be dictated if war preparations ended.

If a US Government ever looks with confidence toward a peaceful world there will have to be a "State of the Union" address setting forth far-reaching plans to adjust the US economy to a new situation in which labour and resources represented by thousands of millions of dollars are no longer directed to war preparation.

Such plans would affect the life of the American people even more than the planning for the inter-continental ballistic missiles.

When the US President can show that such a plan is ready, we shall know the Western Governments are no longer afraid of peace as well as of war.

brotherhood do or do not demand some practical expression of solidarity with people who have been denied the rights which most of us cherish. One might have hoped that one of the "liberators" of Europe would have appreciated any effort towards the achievement of liberation in South Africa without the use of bombs or other weapons. Or is professional jealousy involved?

## Heartbreak house

BY an agreement entered into with the International Monetary Fund, the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation and the US Government, the French Government is to receive a loan to help it out of the difficulties brought about by its heart-breaking persistence in the war with Algeria. The amount, which in the main comes from the US is £234,000,000.

Whereas, however, it had been anticipated that the oft-reiterated prophecy of M. Lacoste that the "pacification" of Algeria through the killing of Arabs and Berbers was at last on the eve of fulfilment, recent developments in FLN activities have caused the French military authorities in Algeria to represent that so far from there being any possibility of scaling down the number (400,000) of Frenchmen engaged in the Algerian war these are hardly sufficient for the need.

The term of military service for young Frenchmen has been reduced to two years and this will mean that in the months ahead some 30,000 to 50,000 men will be discharged. The Government can hardly go back on this and retain these men short of putting the French economy on a war footing. One of the many tragic contradictions in French politics to-day is that the Right which clamours most for war is least willing to pay for it other than with the lives of young Frenchmen.

The Defence Ministry is therefore seeking to make good the shortage by drawing upon the troops allocated to NATO.

Each month, of course, the possibility of a future fruitful relationship between France and Algeria becomes less. If the figures of Algerian casualties issued from time to time with such satisfaction by the French military authorities are to be relied upon there can hardly be a single Arab or Berber family that does not owe the death of one of its members to the "French Presence." Even when "pacification" has completed its murderous work there can be no basis for co-operation between the French colonials and the native population.

All that remains now is for the French government to fill in its new Outline Law with a series of decrees, and then impose it on a people that has already indicated that it wants nothing of it.

## Death penalty

THREE recent murder trials in France have raised the question of the death penalty in a dramatic way and are likely to lead to its disappearance.

A priest, the Curé of Uruffe, had murdered his mistress because she had refused to agree to the abandonment of their baby on its birth. Religion for this man had become such a piece of formalism, so deeply separated from normal morality, that he had become dehumanised. It is apparent that he had come to hold that murder would be for him a lesser sin than the abandonment of his priesthood. He had, that is to say, on any reasonable assessment, become insane.

The jury, however, consisting of his or religionists, moved by his apparent piety, could neither accept that he was insane or had earned the penalty for murder. They thus brought in a verdict that resulted in life imprisonment.

Two days later a man was charged with the murder of the husband of his mistress. The Prosecutor-General, M. Parisot, who is a vehement advocate of the death penalty, declared that after the result of the trial of the Curé of Uruffe he found it impossible to ask for the death penalty, and accordingly this was again not pronounced.

Now a labourer charged with the murder of his wife has been condemned to death but the inconsistency of this sentence with the two that preceded it is so flagrant that it is not expected that the President will authorise the execution. The whole question of the death penalty in France—which is one of the three Western European countries that have retained it (the others are Spain and Britain)—is now likely to come up for re-examination.



## Working for Peace

MAY I appeal to pacifist readers of Peace News to increase their efforts to wage peace?

Because I am only a poor tool myself, I suggest that what I can do others can also attempt and achieve.

During the past twelve months I have succeeded in having a "ban the manufacture and testing of H-bombs unilaterally" resolution accepted and placed on the Agenda of the Annual Conference of the Labour Party. The local Labour Party has also accepted from me three other similar resolutions—all of which have been sent to the Labour Party National Executive, our own M.P., Mr. Gaitskell, and the Prime Minister. Two of these were also communicated to the local Press.

I have fulfilled five invitations to speak in local Labour Party circles on the question of foreign affairs and the H-bomb and I have also been active as a Vice-President and member of the Executive of the local Labour Party.

On the question of war and the H-bomb, etc., I have sent to the editors of newspapers over 100 letters and a quarter of these have been accepted for publication.

In addition to being Secretary of the local Peace Pledge Union Group I am also Secretary of three other organisations.

Because I am only a poor tool (perhaps sometimes more of a fool than a tool) will others please join and help me in this kind of work?

Particularly would I urge pacifists to support the recently formed Organised Correspondence Group, particulars of which can be obtained from the National Organiser/Secretary, Edward Bray, 20 Westfield Avenue, Oakes, Huddersfield.

Because I'm no "big-head" and for strategic purposes, I wish to sign myself merely—"ACTIVE."

(Name and address supplied.—Ed.)

## Passive resistance in Cyprus

THE Sunday Express reporter at Nicosia announced that the Turkish Underground Army in Cyprus (known as T.M.T.) "has ordered the island's 100,000 Turks to start a campaign of passive resistance on the Gandhi model."

Whoever dragged the name of Gandhi into this story had better learn a few things. Resistance "on the Gandhi model" cannot be "ordered," least of all by army commanders, working underground or otherwise.

It is a travesty of everything that Gandhi ever tried to teach; for the essence of "the Gandhi model" was that it sprang from personal conviction and that co-operation was only sought from those who shared that personal conviction.

The greatest harm to non-violent resistance can be done by those who imagine that it can be turned on by brass hats and combined with a ruthless campaign of violence. The Gandhi method was always one which began with the attempt to love and understand one's enemy. In so far as the *Satyagrahis*, being human, failed to do this, they were less successful in their objectives. And whatever may be claimed on behalf of armed force, it certainly cannot compel us to love and understand an "enemy," any more than it induces the "enemy" to love and understand us.

So, if this new movement is really tried and fails as it deserves to do—it will certainly not be a failure of Gandhi's principles. —REGINALD REYNOLDS, Chelsea, London, S.W.3.

## Mental hospitals

I READ with concern the letter from David Sharpe (PN, Jan. 24) and I feel very strongly that his view is grossly unfair to the hospital authorities.

The responsibility for any undesirable treatment of patients must rest in the first place with the nursing staff and if the Sister or Charge Nurse overlooks and condones, instead of reporting such treatment to his immediate superiors—Assistant Matrons and Matron—Deputy Chief Male Nurse and Chief Male Nurse or to the hospital authorities can do nothing.

I can assure your readers that the medi-

## Letters to the Editor

cal staff and officers do not over-look undesirable, let alone cruel, treatment on the part of nursing staff and although it is obvious that in any large hospital there must, from time to time be some undesirable types among the staff, the view that there is any significant amount of ill-treatment of patients in mental hospitals, is entirely unjustified.

The allegations made from time to time by patients at a time when their minds are disturbed or afterwards, when they have retained a disturbed view of events in relation to themselves, are the usual source of such mistaken views.—W. J. McCULLEY, Medical Superintendent, St. Andrew's Hospital, Thorpe, Norwich.

## Algeria and Hungary

THE world could not help Hungary during its sudden development of violence but it could have helped France and Algeria settle their problem peacefully if it had really cared.

After four years of callous indifference to the events in Algeria, the Western world has no face to blame Russia for what has happened to Hungary.

Before anything can happen towards influencing Russia to leave Hungary, we have to help France settle its difficulties with Algeria through a third neutral party of mediators.

Friends of France, unite to help her in this shift of political power without disgrace. As she is now behaving, she is disgracing not only herself but Christianity also.

Only after settling the Algerian problem shall we have any right to talk about Hungary. Even then the attempt should not be based upon righteous condemnation but of

offering ourselves as negotiators willing to die in the process of it.

We would need a peace army of weaponless determined men and women to proceed to Hungary with this demand if Russia showed reluctance to act. We would inform the Russians of our intention beforehand.

If we could not raise 1,000 volunteers for this purpose we would know that we were all hypocrites and our talk of helping Hungary a shameless fraud.—HEMIATA DEVI.

## Philip Millwood

I AM so very sorry that Philip Millwood is no longer with us in this life. But what heart-warming, inspiring memories gather round his name!

I first came to know Philip Millwood well when the No Conscription Fellowship, conceived in the mind and heart of Lilla Brockway, moved, early in 1915, from its H.Q. in Fenner's Derbyshire cottage to a strategic post in the very shadow of St. Bride's, Fleet Street.

I think his rank then must have been Secretary for the whole London area. He was so handsome in his tall, well-built person; so charmingly courteous in manner and speech; such a patient organiser, always unflurried. I have most pleasant and lively remembrance of his wit, always slightly, very slightly, caustic, and always made acceptable, welcomed indeed by the gently smiling lips and twinkling eyes.

I cherish an inspiring memory of his cool, calm, cheerful courage at E. D. Morel's smashed up Independent Labour Party Peace Demonstration at the Memorial Hall. As in NCF campaignings "outside", so, in due course in prison, his leadership and

poised, indomitable example were a tower of strength to his fellow "conchie".

As "absolutists", he and I were together many months in Canterbury Jail. I recall an amusing, morale-warming incident, during a hunger-strike which, cheerfully, he felt a concern to wage, when, returning from "solitary" exercise to his top "landing" cell, he leaned over the rail and harangued the rest of us prisoners mustered in "association" on the ground floor—bidding us "Light such a candle, etc., etc."—while a flabbergasted, scandalised "screw" tore breathless up many flights of stairs to hustle him back into his sentenced state of "solitary."

Another memory to chuckle over is how he was able, in a prison "Meeting for Worship," to pass me a message to smuggle out from him.

After those prison days, I never saw him until February of last year when I met him still the same happy, unflurried warrior, still altogether debonair (the exact word for him always) at the London conference of the No Conscription Council.

It is a golden memory for me—with what delight, jollity even, we instantly recognised each other. How happy I was to introduce my wife to a "conchie" so brave and lovable!

"Absolutists" of those spacious days when conscription first enthralled this country, is not this time of Philip Millwood's passing, a challenging opportunity for us who are left to dedicate ourselves more actively now to this cause in which our dear comrade was, to his life's end, so valiant and staunch a warrior-without-weapons?

And do you pacifists of this generation salute with gratitude one who strove so nobly that none of you should be a conscript.—HAROLD STEELE, Malvern, Worcs.

## BARRIERS ACROSS NATIONAL FRONTIERS

By Fenner Brockway, MP  
Chairman, Movement for Colonial Freedom

become citizens of the Federation. Of this we approved. But the Bill also accepted the fact of Federation, and many of us held that this should not be recognised permanently until the review of the constitutional position promised for 1960.

The great majority of Africans, particularly in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, remain passionately opposed to a political federation which places them under the domination of a White minority, and those who believe in colonial liberty hold that the people of these territories should be given the right of self-determination in two years' time and that their decision should not be prejudiced by legislation meanwhile. I made a strong statement along these lines so that those who take this view should not be committed.

## Stateless Indians

The second problem arose about the section of the Bill which opens the door for a new group of people to become British Citizens. This issue had been raised by a communication sent to a number of Members of Parliament from the Indian Association in the Transvaal.

Three thousand Indians in the Union of South Africa have been rendered stateless by the South African Citizenship Act of 1949. They were born in what used to be known as the Native States of India ruled by Princes and which were not integrated with independent India when it was first established.

Until 1949 the Government of South Africa accepted them and provided them with passports and other facilities of citizenship.

With the passing of the South African Citizenship Act, however, they lost these rights. Now they are neither South African citizens nor Indian citizens nor British subjects. They have no national status whatsoever.

During the House of Commons Debate, Mr. Arthur Bottomley, who is Labour's "Shadow" Commonwealth Relations Secretary, Mr. Chuter Ede, Labour's last Home Secretary, and I put the claim of

these stateless Indians to come within the provisions of the third section of the Bill which allows for a person who has lost British citizenship "otherwise than by his own act done for the purpose." The Government hesitated to accept this plea, but it seems to many of us monstrous that this large number of Indians in South Africa should become political outlaws by the colour bar legislation of the Union Government.

We urged the acceptance of this group of people as British subjects because they had appealed to us for this solution of their problem, but the question arises whether India itself should not extend citizenship rights to them. I know that India has wisely taken the point of view that when Indians settle in African territories they should identify themselves with the people of the territory and accept the responsibilities of citizenship there; but when a Government prevents Indians from enjoying the rights of citizenship and refuses to them not only the opportunity to vote in elections, as to all non-White persons, but, in addition, all the facilities of freedom of movement by the possession of a passport, it is surely necessary for India to reassess the situation.

## World citizens

The problem of nationality has a wider significance than the issues which I have mentioned. It is a matter of interest to all Asians and Africans and Caribbeans who have belonged to British Colonial possessions and who have attained political independence, as well as to peoples in territories who are moving towards independence. Membership of the British Commonwealth should provide for citizenship rights, including passport facilities, for every resident within its territories irrespective of race or colour.

Beyond this we are now approaching a stage where we should regard ourselves as World Citizens as well as citizens of a particular country. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations insists upon the right of freedom of movement to all men. The time has come when there should be no barriers across the national frontiers.

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Round the world at the Freundschaftsheim: students from Japan, Trinidad, Germany and India.

## STUDY AND FUN AT FRIENDSHIP HOUSE

From a contributor

**T**HERE is no other place like the *Freundschaftsheim*, where peace-makers from all over the world gather together to study and plan and enjoy themselves. It lies just outside the interesting little town of Bückeburg, about thirty miles west of Hanover.

The *Heim*—as it is commonly called for short—has now a history of steady growth for nearly ten years. Lots of its Old Boys and Girls will be meeting there for the Ten Years' celebration and future planning at Whitsun.

Leslie Hayman, who did so much to build up the *Heim* in its first years, by then will have rejoined the staff. Wilhelm Mensching, founder and father of the *Heim*, is still as active, enthusiastic and full of ideas as ever.

### Many visitors

There are now three fine new buildings, standing on what was a few years ago a waste piece of stony ground, used for quarrying and dumping rubbish. It is now covered with fields and gardens and is supplying the centre with much of its food.

Many conferences and study courses are held every year, and visiting groups from foreign lands crowd the place in summer time. At Easter there is always a gathering of teachers and student teachers.

There is an annual course conducted in Scandinavian languages, several in German, and one in English.

The latter will be held this year during

### Friends work camps

**A** WORK camp to repair the damaged portion of a youth centre will be held at Churchdown, near Gloucester, April 3 to 13. It is sponsored by the Friends Work Camps Committee (Quakers). About 12 work campers, over 18 years of age, will be accepted.

Four summer work camps for those 19 and older, and three for 16 to 18 years olds are also planned by the Friends.

Enquiries may be addressed to: Friends Work Camps Committee, Friends House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

September and will deal with the world's problems as seen from Asia, Africa, America and Europe.

But the *Heim* is not primarily an academic centre where papers are read and theories discussed. It aims at widening the experience and international contacts of ordinary people, especially young people, and helping them to equip themselves for some form of peace work.

From mid-March to November it is open as a sort of permanent international work camp, hostel, study school, and "ashram" combined. Week after week young folk come dropping in from all over the world to work together, study together, play together, think and worship together.

Inspiring personalities and tutors come to help them from many countries. These young "volunteers," as they are called, are accepted on the simple conditions that they are seventeen or over, stay for two weeks or longer, are ready to live together simply, and to pay two Marks (about 3s. 4d.) a day towards expenses.

### Volunteers

Each morning is spent in common manual work in the field or on the buildings. Various social tasks are now being considered as the building programme of the *Heim* is almost completed.

At four o'clock the residents gather to study international questions. In the evenings there are lectures, sometimes public, and discussions. Two half-days a week, and some evenings, are given to sports, excursions, entertainments and making friendships among the local people, many of whom have helped to build up the *Heim*. Over 1,500 volunteers have already been helped by the studies and contacts made at the *Freundschaftsheim*. They often come back, and recommend others to find their way to Bückeburg. Anyone who is wanting further information or wishes to become a volunteer or student at the *Heim* should write either to the Secretary, *Freundschaftsheim*, (20A), Bückeburg, Postfach, Germany, or to the Secretary of the British Committee for the *Freundschaftsheim*, William R. Hughes, 35, Doulling, Shepton Mallet, Somerset.

## Holidays and work camps

### OPEN DOORS FOR WORLD TRAVELLERS

By Pat Knowles

**SANATKUMAR KAVI**, a young man from Palitana, Bombay, comes from an Indian family with a record of public service. Both his parents are members of the Bombay Legislature and Jayant, his elder brother, who visited Europe last year, is now an area secretary for the Congress party.

Sanat himself has other ideas of public service. After two years with the land-gift movement of Vinoba Bhave, he realises the need for more workers in Bhodan in village development and basic education. This will be his work when he returns to India after a year's study at Fircroft College, Selly Oak.

Academic study is one thing, personal contacts another. Realising their importance, Sanat applied to be a Servas traveller in Britain hoping to see something of our way of life and to learn about our social services, political parties, education and culture and to meet people interested in the principles of non-violence.

First, Sanat went to Mrs. Evelyn Searby, a veteran supporter of the work-camp movement (who at 76 has just returned from six weeks spent in a camp in Austria, where an international team were helping a refugee housing project). From there it was natural that he should be taken along to a local "camp" of International Voluntary Service, where he shared in two week-end projects preparing a hostel for more refugees—this time for British subjects of Maltese origin, who had been deported from Egypt.

### A look at England

The Willington family (another "Open Door," as Servas hosts call their homes!), with whom he was to spend Christmas, were already friends. Vera Willington, an infant teacher, took him to her school to share some of the Christmas activities. Here he saw a children's nativity play, and afterwards the children themselves eagerly explained to him what it was all about.

Sanat saw something of the international character of Servas at the next Open Door. With the Hobongwanas (an African married to an English teacher) he found many common interests.

Here he met his first carol singers (the Salvation Army!), met another Servas traveller, a Greek from Athens, saw Christmas preparations in an Anglican Church, and attended a Quaker Meeting, where he was much impressed by the silent worship. "In a temple, all is noise, noise!" he said, giving us a glimpse of another aspect of our idea of the contemplative Hindu.

After a family Christmas with the Willingtons, he moved to the home of Bill Skinner, who five years ago was a long-term work-camp volunteer with Service Civil International in India, helping to build schools, clear village fields after floods and erect houses for refugees in Assam.

Bill has recently joined the Servas Working Committee, and was specially anxious to meet Sanat because of their mutual interest in land and village development.

### How to apply

The last Open Door before his return to college was near Kidderminster. Wearing a pair of borrowed "Wellingtons," Sanat set off to brave the English winter in the country—but he does not appear to have found it such an ordeal after all! Clad in a series of pullovers, he even refused to don a final overcoat!

Monica and Sidney Townend, his hosts, have a small holding (run on organic methods of husbandry) in the midst of some of the most beautiful country in England. Students of the ideas of Gandhi and of non-violence, they have been active workers in the peace movement for the last twenty years, both in England and Australia, where they previously lived. They were anxious to meet Sanat, for they had been visited by his brother just a year ago.

A brief visit to the Bruderhof Christian pacifist community and Sanat was on his way back to college, with many plans to spend his next holidays working and travel-

ling further afield to see as much as possible of Europe in this his first, and probably only, visit.

It is this kind of programme that Servas exists to provide. There is a group of Open Doors in nearly every country of Europe to say nothing of USA (with nearly 1,500 hosts), India (100), and contacts in the Middle East and even in Japan and Mexico.

Many would-be travellers may not have had the experience of special interest of a traveller like Sanat Kavi, but this voluntarily run "work-study-travel" organisation considers sympathetically applications from anyone who, with a genuine interest in social and international questions and the difficult problem of "peace-building," wants to go abroad and meet people.

Enquiries about "Servas" Peace-Builders can be made to Vera Willington, 13 Wendover Road, Birmingham 23.

### UNA camps

**A**N expanded work camp programme for next summer is being planned by the United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

About 12 camps are planned, one in England, one in Germany and the others in Austria. The first will begin about Easter and the others will run from Whitsun until the Autumn. The volunteers will assist with building work.

They are expected to pay their own travelling expenses to the camps, but are maintained by UNA after they arrive.

"We shall be working with the Streuseidler Refugees helping them to build permanent houses," Col. J. R. C. Christopher, DSO, of the International Service Department of UNA, told *Peace News*.

"I have already received nearly 1,000 applications from students, teachers, etc.," he said. "Last summer about 350 volunteers worked in camps under our auspices, and this year we hope to be able to place 500 or 600."

Enquiries should be addressed to the UNA, 25, Charles St., London, W.1.

### SPAIN

Two Spanish-speaking pacifists planning private, leisurely coach tour of April 2-17. £40.

Vegetarian meals arranged.

Anna and Kenneth Newton, 7 Greenhill Flats, Perrins Court, London, N.W.3

## HOLIDAY VALUE



**SPOTLIGHT** this week on one of the biggest bargains of 1958—13 days' holiday, staying at the Hotel Rosat, Chateau d'Oex, near Montreux (above) for only 28! gns. with air travel both ways! The leading Christian holiday organisation can offer exceptional value in U.K. and ALL POPULAR COUNTRIES. Weekly departures to Austria from Whitsun. Easter in Paris. Rome or Holland. Send a stamp now for 32-page brochure.

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Peaceful atmosphere in lovely Manor-House set in a four-acre garden and orchard on the Southern slopes of the Cotswold Hills, where all the fruit and vegetables are home grown and compost grown. Accommodation limited so please book early.



## As seen by a holiday host

By DEREK NEVILLE

who with his wife runs a vegetarian guest house in the Norfolk village of Itteringham

NOT all the guests who come to Itteringham Mill are pacifists. Not all of them are vegetarians. In fact, we often think that it could be a deadly dull affair if it were so!

But one thing we have learned during these last four interesting years—they are all seeking peace. They look for it in various places and in varying ways.

Some are looking outside themselves, as though peace were a concrete thing that had a geographical position and a material shape. Some are looking to the future, beyond their immediate problems, failing to see that peace is a cause rather than an effect.

Some look to the flowing river astride which our house stands, and to the ever-changing beauties that lodge there. We become aware of a longing in them to reconcile the calm of the evening sky or the shining waters with the restless cut and thrust of the world.

Some, like the Quakers (of whom many are our guests), look for peace within themselves first and, finding it there, are able to look again at the glowing, evolving, outside world and to see there plenty of evidence to confirm their inward perceptions.

### MAKING FRIENDS

We are asked what it is like to act as hosts to such a variety of visitors. Well, in the first place, of course, it is an education. We learn something from almost everybody.

It is also a privilege, and a very real one, at that.

Our home is continually being enriched by those who, during their stay in it, leave some little bit of themselves behind. We see friendships made here, friendships of the kind that last.

We see lonely people coming together and finding each in the other, some response and understanding.

These more serious things are, of course, the most important aspects. For we have never wanted to run a mere guest-house. We have always hoped that, by some means or other, we should contrive to make it a light-house.

But putting aside for a moment the foundation of things, we get an enormous amount of fun out of our work.

It was A. C. Benson who wrote: "There are four Christian virtues—not three. They are Faith, Hope, Charity—and Humour."

We are not Christians ourselves—being just ordinary human beings who believe in one Divinity behind all religions—but we endorse this. We laugh over the washing-up, and in the midst of our "chores," not with an irreverent laughter, but with a laughter that is without malice.

### LEARN TO LAUGH

For instance, "Are your beds comfortable?" wrote one prospective guest. We laughed and wondered what we were expected to say! I had to restrain myself from writing back and saying "No."

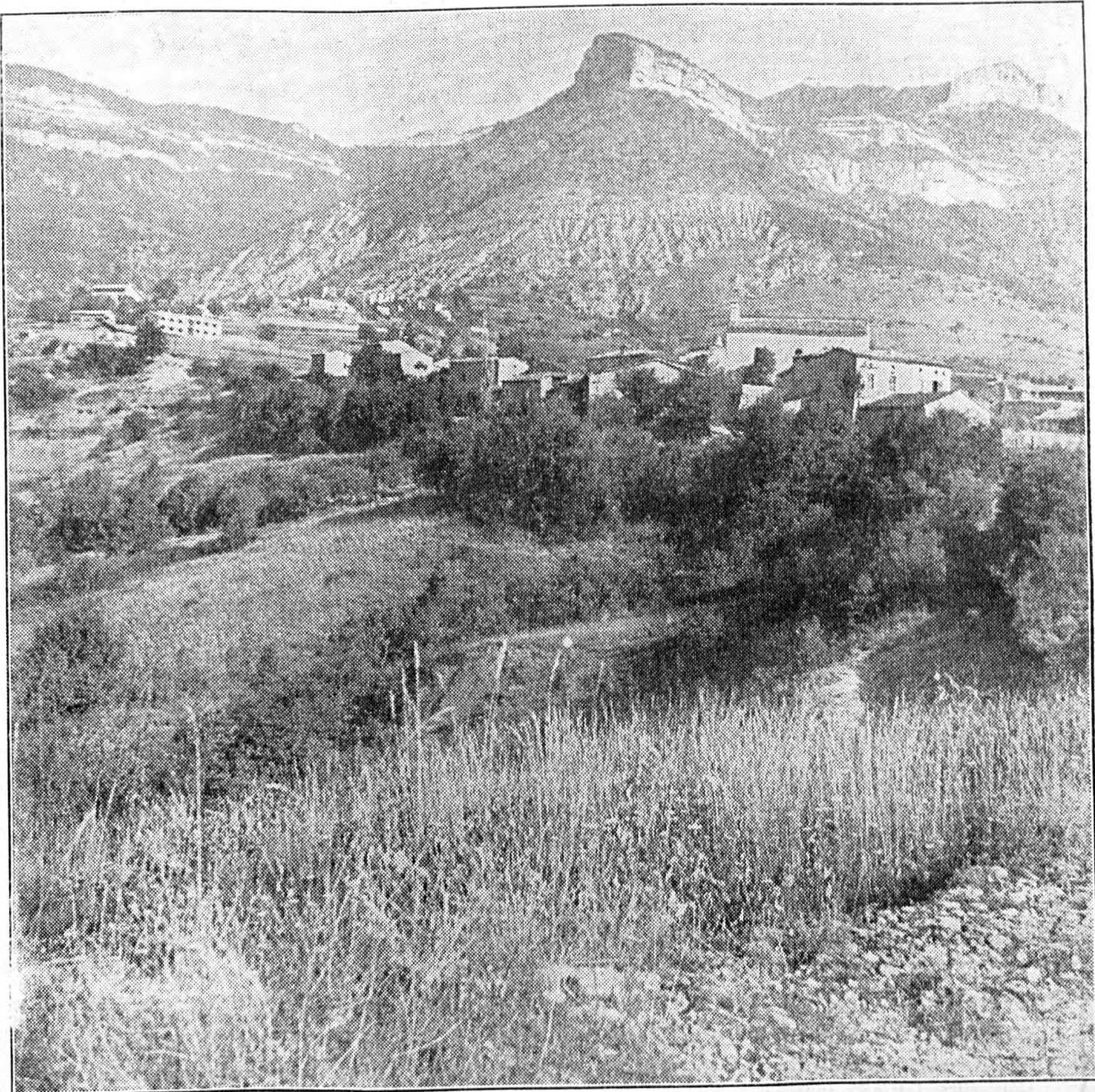
"Would you mind popping mine in the simmer oven?" asked a resident on one occasion. Used as we are to eccentricities, we admitted to being shaken. It was ice cream!

And what a strange variety of beliefs and opinions we muster! Christian Scientists, Spiritualists, Methodists, Anglicans, Quakers, atheists, occultists, vegans, vegetarians, pacifists, politicians, Catholics, flying saucer enthusiasts—the lot! The list is always growing, the ways to the Millennium are for ever increasing, our store of reminiscences for ever being added to.

Possibly here at Itteringham, next to the river and the ceaseless beauty of its setting, it is the ability to laugh at ourselves that makes a real contribution to peace.

One day, perhaps, the politicians will learn to laugh at themselves more. And then there may possibly be a fulfilment of Kollo Russell's vision:

"Let your battalions be drilled for health and your arsenals be stores of knowledge; let your forts be turned into gardens, let your proud artillery tell forth with mirth the dissolving of armies."



## A WALKING TOUR IN FRANCE

By Leslie Hale, MP

THE greatest fun is in planning it. First go to your local library and read every book you can find on the French countryside. Some of the older ones are the best.

All rural France is beautiful and every village has its *Auberge*, where you can rely on finding a clean bed, a good meal, and a dirty lavatory. (First memo, pack a roll of toilet paper.)

Ideal months are March and October, when weather is usually admirable, but, more important, there is room at the inn.

My wife, Dorothy, and I have walked through the romantically beautiful Provence country, slightly more expensive; through the singularly lovely foothills of the Pyrenees; climbed up from the Rhone Valley to the source of the Loire and followed the river down through the Robert Louis Stevenson country; wandered through the crocus carpeted fields of Andorra (one of the few countries you can traverse on foot in a day, and downhill all the way); strolled through the delightful, constantly varying Gorge du Tarn; and tramped enraptured along the Côte Vermeille, that lovely undulating shore on the amethyst

Mediterranean bordering the Spanish frontier.

An absolute *must* is the Michelin Hotel Guide, and, when you've picked your venue, one or two large scale Michelin maps. With these you can spend the first six months of your holiday at home.

A Continental time-table adds tremendously to the fun. The joy is to plan a journey from inn to inn of not more than fifteen miles a day, through lovely country, and without too heavy gradients. If you are sixty you are not too old to start, and if you are eighty you are not too old to plan. It's fun.

Baggage? A cheap rucksack and don't take more than 25 pounds weight. A first-class raincoat saves much other carriage, and if you have nylons they will wash and dry in a night.

### Pack these

Remember, you'll need to wear two pairs of socks always. Pack Iodex, talcum powder, Elastoplast, soap, torch and maps.

Cost? Beds are cheap and meals expensive. Avoid towns like the plague and stick to the country. If you only get a fortnight a year try to persuade the boss to let you combine two years in one.

The overheads (rail and boat fares) will be the same and the holiday relatively cheaper. To keep it cheap, lunch on a little fruit. With luck you will get a banquet for dinner.

Man and wife, sharing a room should manage, in this way, on a gross £3 a day.

We have done it easily (that is, of course, 30s. each). To that must be added cost of transport, but I'm certain that if you can

## Children's Republic

Deprived children from Paris find a welcome at a Community in Vercheny, Drôme, Southern France. The picture above shows Vercheny village. On the hill above the ruins of the hamlet "Le Serre" are new houses, the school and workshop.

The work of the Community, sponsored by the "Association les Amis des Enfants de Paris," is preventative rather than aimed at reforming children who have already become delinquents.

The Community aims, as an indispensable part of all education, to provide family life, to surround the child with affection, to maintain a permanent staff of instructors (by allowing them to marry and continue their work), and to provide a normal life within a normal social framework.

Most children are introduced to the Community by social workers, a few by parents, still fewer by friends living near the family, and a very few by the courts.

The Community live in separate houses, with 12 children in each as a big family. After the age of 15 groups of the young people live together.

There are cultural and work groups, while a rural centre and a library are planned, both to be used in common with the village people.

Founded by Robert Ardouvin in 1946, the Community serves as a "Children's Republic," with the children annually electing officers, voting their own budget and by-laws, and maintaining a freely accepted discipline. The older children look after the younger.

When school is over, the 100 children build new houses, work on the farm, care for the cows and poultry, work in the print shop or learn to weave.

get 28 days for your holiday, man and wife can, for a total inclusive expense of £100, have a long, healthy, invigorating holiday in some of the most charming and most hospitable regions in the world.

## Friendship holidays

MEETINGS to answer questions and give advice about holidays in many parts of Europe through the Holiday Friendship Service will be held during February and March in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Leeds, Sheffield, Manchester, Hull, York, Liverpool, Birmingham, Nottingham, Cardiff, Bristol and Lowestoft. Details may be had from the Holiday Friendship Service, 48, Dalston Lane, London, E.8.



## World Churches plan camps

THE Ecumenical Work Camps of the World Council of Churches bring together about 25-30 young people from a wide variety of backgrounds to work with their hands as a Christian community.

Each camp has a four-fold aim:

- to bring reconciliation in areas of racial, national, or Church tension,
- to assist the Church in its ministry to those in need, and to strengthen it where it is in a minority or isolated,
- to give social services in a community as a demonstration of the Church's concern for society,
- to witness to those outside the Church, especially the young people.

Last year camps were held in 26 countries, and British campers went to Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Holland, Norway, Austria and Portugal.

Camps are again planned in most of these countries during 1958, and amongst the projects it is hoped to:

- make necessary improvements in the grounds of a refugee home in Belgium, repair and repaint a holiday centre for young people in Ireland,
- build a chapel for an Orthodox seminary in Finland,
- assist in the Church's ministry to North Africans in France,
- work on the completion of a YMCA home in Germany,

- construct a community centre for American Sioux Indians in South Dakota,
- help in the construction of a home for orphans and the aged in Brazil,
- work on community service projects in London and Manchester.

Further particulars can be had from the Secretary of the Youth Department, The British Council of Churches, 10, Eaton Gate, London, S.W.1.

## WORK CAMPS IN HONG KONG

By Joe Whitney

work we have done to schemes that could not have been otherwise carried out owing to lack of funds.

At the four camps that have been held we have been engaged in such projects as collecting and breaking rocks in order to build a small community centre; providing equipment for and constructing a large playground; planting trees to prevent soil erosion and digging a two hundred yard long trench 8 ft. by 8 ft. as part of the site formation for a stadium to be used by orphans at a large Children's Village scheme.

The emphasis at the camps has been not so much on the work to be achieved, but on the opportunity which manual work offers of bringing people from different backgrounds and beliefs together and the experience it gives them of working with those less privileged than themselves.

### RECONCILIATION

At most of the camps nearly all the nationalities, religions and political outlooks of importance in Asia have been represented, and we have had participants ranging from the son of the governor of a Siamese province to a Chinese servant girl.

With such a variety, there is always the danger that the good fellowship produced by work together may conceal underlying hatreds and prejudices. Therefore at all camps ample time is provided for frank discussions and the period of silent meditation at the beginning of each day has often had a healing effect.

At the end of one camp, a Chinese girl who had suffered greatly during the war at the hands of the Japanese, not only made close friendships with members of the Japanese group, but wanted to visit their country as well in order to learn more about it.

But the opportunities for reconciliation have often come in unexpected ways and affected people not directly connected with the camp at all.

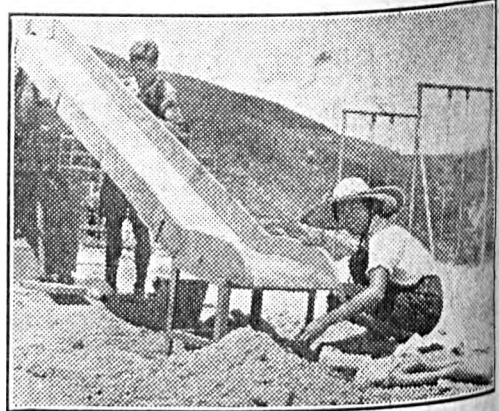
One year a dam was being built near the workcamp project and several hundred Chinese workers were housed in shacks not far from our tents. When they learnt that there were Japanese in our group they painted anti-Japanese slogans on large rocks.

### FRIENDSHIP

One newspaper in Hong Kong got hold of this news and splashed it in large headlines across its front page. The situation could have been disastrous.

However, when the workmen saw the Japanese working together with other nationalities on a project that was helping disabled and destitute Chinese and when they had a chance to talk to the Japanese themselves, their attitude changed completely. One happy piece of evidence occurred that showed the spirit of friendship that had developed between campers and workers.

One of the Japanese girls lost an unmis-



Building a playground in Hong Kong.

takably Japanese shoe in the stream whilst washing. A few days later it was returned together with a poem composed by one of the workmen to the effect that he had the honour to return the shoe and that the moon, which both Chinese and Japanese loved, shared its beauty with both countries.

From these examples it must not be concluded that the workcamp experience made each participant return to his country like a dove with an olive twig in its beak, or that the life of the camp was like the Garden of Eden before the Fall.

The most encouraging sign, however, that the camps have served some useful purpose can be judged from the fact that many participants have returned to their own countries and started camps there.

## AFSC work camps in Europe

From Michael Wright, Overseas Work Camps, American Friends Service Committee.

WORK camps are small, diversified, international groups where frank discussion of differences is coupled with appreciation and respect for the individual.

The aim is to help people help themselves clear farm land, dig towns out of mud and rubble, initiate needed recreation programmes, construct homes, pipe lines and roads. Doing hard physical labour together, workers establish a new basis for understanding.

The living is simple, perhaps sleeping on straw mattresses in tents or school houses, eating plain food, hoisting water from wells, bathing under cold showers or in lakes.

This summer the American Friends Service Committee plans to have work camps in Italy (building a children's centre and another project not yet decided upon), Berlin (remodelling worker's flats) and a work camp in Poland organised in co-operation with the Friends' Work Camp Committee.

For information and applications, please contact: Friends' Work Camp Committee, Friends House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1 (for Great Britain only), and Overseas Work Camp Program, American Friends Service Committee, 110 Ave. Mozart, Paris XVI, France (for continental Europe).

## Summer opportunities with AFSC

From NORMAN WHITNEY

THE American Friends Service Committee provides opportunities for young people to express their concerns for service and to learn through first-hand experience about some of the pressing social problems in our present day society. Young people in these programmes have the opportunity to relate themselves to tension situations by applying non-violent techniques.

These programmes are really ventures in peace education and permit the young person to develop and apply his convictions that all men can live together in understanding and peace.

In the summer of 1958 youth projects will work in the areas of mental health through jobs in mental hospitals, correctional institutions and schools for the mentally retarded, with problems of urban blight and effects of industrialisation on large cities, with the American Indian, with migrants, and with problems of integration of minority groups particularly in housing and employment.

Such projects will be held in 20 or more communities scattered across the continent from coast to coast, and in Alaska.

### INSTITUTES

At least six World Affairs Camps dealing directly with problems of international relations, peace and war will be conducted for high school students. These also are widely dispersed, two being in New England, two in California, and one each in New York and Iowa.

Only one International Student Seminar is scheduled for this summer. It will be held in July and August in New England. It is planned for young men and women of college age, and it is hoped that eight or ten East Europeans will participate.

A Peace Caravan, also for college students, co-educational, interfaith, inter-

racial and international will operate in the Middle Atlantic states. In this programme, teams of concerned young people, recruited and trained by the AFSC, go out as missionaries of peace to communities where local sponsorship has provided hospitality and arranged schedules.

There will be at least a dozen institutes of international relations of varied types across the country. Two of these will explore the Quaker Approach to Contemporary Problems: others will centre on questions of foreign policy with a view to discovering alternatives to violence.

Some will emphasise opportunities for community leaders and others will be "family camps," with programmes for all age levels but all occupied with the problems of peace.

### YEAR-ROUND

Community Service Units in Mexico and El Salvador seek not only to give physical assistance but also to further mutual goodwill and understanding. They work with the villagers on the construction of homes, roads, schools, clinics and community centres. They exchange ideas with them during sewing and furniture-making sessions. They teach children the stories, songs and games of many countries.

The Unit members themselves become an integral part of the community and are included in its activities. This close relationship broadens the perspectives of both villagers and volunteers.

There are opportunities in both countries for year-round projects as well as for those who can spend only the summer in the work. Six projects will provide opportunities for approximately 100 college students this summer.

Readers who are interested in any of these opportunities are invited to write to the Secretary for Peace Education, American Friends Service Committee, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania.

## Holidays are coming!

Why not spend yours in 1958 at an F.O.R. holiday conference?

### EASTER

April 3-8 AMERSHAM, BUCKS. Youth Holiday Conference.

April 3-8 LLANDUDNO. Welsh Youth Holiday Conference.

### SUMMER

August 2-9 DINTON, near SALISBURY. Youth Holiday Conference.

August 9-16 CHELTENHAM. Annual Summer Holiday Conference.

Speakers include: Alan Balding, Claud Colman, Hampden Horre, Nancy Lapwood, Meirion Lloyd Davies, Grigar McClelland, Fred Moorhouse, Sidney Osborne, Max Parker, Francis Roberts, Alec Strachan, Ffestin Williams and John Wrigley.

BOOK NOW! Details from Fellowship of Reconciliation,  
29 Great James Street, London, W.C.1



## PRIORITY FOR 1958

A TREMENDOUS response at the last moment to the Peace News Fund has brought us within £115 of our target of £3,500 for our 1957 financial year.

Our very warmest thanks to every reader who has helped in this magnificent achievement.



Today we find the tide of opinion turning our way. Meetings are drawing more and more people. The Press, Radio and Television are more easily accessible to those putting forward our views.

Here at Peace News office we are going all out to give the maximum support to the organisations and movements campaigning for a British lead in the field of disarmament and appealing for a sane policy in international affairs.

New posters are ready. New leaflets are being prepared. Each week we shall be bringing readers the latest news as the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament gets into its stride.

American readers will want to know how the plans for the voyage of the ketch "Golden Rule" are progressing. Arrangements for cabled reports from California and Hawaii have been made as this gallant venture to halt the US H-bomb test goes forward.

Readers, you did a tremendous job for Peace News financially in 1957. In 1958 we ask you to give top priority to winning new readers and new supporters for the paper and the cause it serves. Already the coupons for trial subscriptions and orders for extra supplies at the half-price rate are coming in.

Can you take a dozen copies of this week's issue at 3s. a dozen for free distribution?

THE EDITOR.

Please make cheques, etc., for the Peace News Fund payable to Peace News Ltd., and address them to Lady Clare Annesley, Joint Treasurer, Peace News, 3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4.

### Peace Makers have always been welcome at THE BRIARS

Vegetarian Guest House  
Crich, near Matlock, Derbyshire

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Write for brochure to Ronald & Marguerite Heymans. Tel.: AMBergate 44.

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3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4



## REAL EAST-WEST PEACE CONFERENCE PROPOSED

A WORLD conference on the present "critical world situation" which would bring "together truly representative people from both East and West" has been suggested by A. J. Muste, leading American pacifist.

This proposal was made in a letter to Dr. Yasui, the Chairman of the Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs which has proposed that a Fourth World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs be held in August, 1958. Mr. Muste points in his letter to the inadequacy of conferences, such as those of the World Peace Council, which are prepared in such a way as to favour "one political tendency."

He suggested the possibility of a "preliminary meeting of a limited number of representative people for purposes of planning" such a "truly representative conference." It is important, he wrote, that in such a conference the way be left "open for an honest discussion of differences in philosophy and programme which are relevant for joint work for peace."

It is also basic, said Mr. Muste, that the conference "should clearly oppose nuclear armament, etc., regardless of what nation engages in it and should avoid condemning in one government, action which is condoned or justified if practised by another."

Persons interested may write to A. J. Muste, Room 1601, 1133 Broadway, New York City 10, New York, U.S.A.

Algerian refugee children and mothers in Oujda, Morocco. Commander Thomas Fox-Pitt, who recently visited Morocco investigating the needs of the Algerian refugees, will write in Peace News next week about their plight.

### Help to stop the war in Algeria by making known the facts

Peace News Illustrated Supplement

#### ALGERIA

The background to the present struggle and constructive solutions from various sources

3s. per dozen, post free

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3 Blackstock Road, London N.4

### A WORKING HOLIDAY?

And without pay? What an idea. But you should try it. Thousands of men and women will be spending their annual holidays this summer in voluntary work camps in all parts of Europe—building homes for refugees, decorating old age pensioners' homes, restoring flood damage.

Write for information NOW to the British Branch of Service Civil Internationale:

International Voluntary Service,  
72 Oakley Square, London, N.W.1

### HOLIDAYS

For Peace News readers

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or any other holiday service

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### PPU SUMMER HOLIDAY CONFERENCE

August 16 - 23, 1958 at

**PANTYFEDWEN, BORTH, WALES**

Enjoy a grand holiday at a comfortable hotel adjoining sandy beach, with safe bathing and amid interesting surroundings. Day time free; discussions each evening on The PPU Policy and Principles.

Charges. Adults: Seven guineas: Children from £6 10s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d. according to age. Plus conference fee of 5s. per person.

Applications to Stuart Morris, 6 Endsleigh Street, London, W.C.1

## Peace News Holiday Bureau

Why should you spend your holiday with a Peace News advertiser?

They cater for all who share a common desire to work for a peaceful world, those who like the country, those who prefer the seaside, those who seek interesting friends, those in search of rest and quiet, those who eat meat and those who are vegetarians.

Have you tried their services? If you have, you will probably want to get in touch with them again. If not, why not let us help you with your holiday plans?

The Peace News Holiday Bureau, 3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4, can supply brochures from most of our advertisers in this holiday number and will do its best to provide any further information you may need. Please send a stamped addressed envelope with your enquiry.

Other classified advertisements—page eleven.

**BORTH.** Cards. Comfortable accommodation on sea front, facing glorious sands, for four adult guests. One minute golf course, five minutes station. Aberystwyth bus passes frequently. Good cooking. Comfortable beds. Fires. H & C. Garages or free parking. Non-vegetarians B & B only. Miss Roe, Grosvenor.

**BOURNEMOUTH HOLIDAYS** where good vegetarian food, comforts, philosophy are blended. 10 yrs. cliffs. Mr. and Mrs. Peters, 23 Pinecliffe Avenue, Southbourne (41696).

**CARDIGAN BAY.** Vegetarian Guest House; sea bathing, mountain walking, 6 gns. Trevor and Mary Jones, Brackenbury, Fairbourne, Merioneth.

**COTSWOLD HILLS:** The Yew Trees, Cockleford, 17s. 6d. daily, £5 5s. weekly (afternoon teas extra). Brochure from Lilla Tansley.

**COWES.** Accommodation offered at Grosvenor. Vegetarians and others welcomed. Moderate terms. Tel. Cowes 903.

**DEVON AND CORNWALL.** Inexpensive and friendly holidays in comfortable Guest Houses. Brochure No. 11 free: Douglas Bishop, Fairfield Guest House, Dawlish. Tel. 2151.

**DORSET COAST.** Weymouth Bay. Modern caravan. Fully equipped 4-berth. From 4 guineas. Brochure for brochure. Gray, Buckland Newton.

**FRINTON-ON-SEA.** Gem of East Coast. Facing children overlooking famous greensward and sea. Personal supervision by Lillian and Aldo. Tel. 691.

**ISLE OF WIGHT.** Opening shortly. "Seagulls" Vegetarian Guest House. Ventnor. Glorious sea and down views. Beautiful lounge, h. and c. bed. All particulars from Maud and John Wynne, KESWICK.

**KESWICK, HIGFIELD** Vegetarian Guest House. Beautiful scenery, good food, friendly atmosphere. Book your holiday now. Tel. 508. Write Anne Horner.

**ISLE OF WIGHT.** Kintore Vegetarian Food Reform Guest House, Broadway, Sandown. Close to sandy beaches, cliff walks. Two lounges, ideal for families; attractive varied cuisine, h. & c. Mid-week bookings. Brochure: Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Bailey, Tel. 655. VCA member.

**MINEHEAD, SOMERSET.** Beaconwood Hotel, Church Road, North Hill: Vegetarian meals only; magnificent views of sea and moors; mid-week bookings. 7j-8 gns.

**NORTH WALES.** Vegetarian Guest House, near mountains and sea. Brochure Jeannie and George Lake. "Play-coed," Penmaen Park, Llanfairfechan. Tel. 161.

**ROMANTIC GALLOWAY,** 1/2 mile shore. Fully equipped Romany caravan, Calor gas, sleep two and child. 3j gns., July 4 gns., August 5 gns. Box 764.

**SEA PALLING, Norfolk.** Quiet village, Broad district, excellent beach. Good food (vegn. available), informal atmosphere. I.S. mattresses, h. & c. all bedrooms. Woodbine Guest House (Hickling 235.)

**SELSEY.** Modern 4-berth caravan. Pleasant site. 41 Cedar Rd., Sutton, Surrey.

**TORQUAY-TEIGNMOUTH.** Vegetarian holidays. Own produce. Easton, Combe-in-Teignhead, Newton Abbot.

**TORQUAY VEGETARIAN** hotel. Excellent food. Highly recommended. Proprietor: E. S. White, "Nutcombe," Rowdens Road.

**VEGETARIAN** offers private quarters, either for one person, or couple with facilities for preparing food and/or some meals provided. All comforts, magnificent views. International stamp please. Box 766.

#### WANTED

WANTED HOUSE school summer holidays, sleep six. Country 100 miles of London, two weeks. Domestic animals cared for; possible exchange in London, Box No. 765.



## Kirkenes Journey 2

By Gene Sharp

## THE LETTER IN A MATCH-BOX

LAST WEEK.

After a period of confusion following the invasion of Norway, the resistance movement gradually developed. How and at what point to resist became important questions, one of the teachers' leaders, Mr. Holmboe, said. Then in February, 1942, Quisling set up a new teachers' organisation as the pilot project in his plan to institute the Corporate State in Norway, and established a new compulsory youth movement modelled on the one in Nazi Germany.

The moment for active resistance by the teachers had come.

THE basic points at which the teachers would resist had already been decided. After the old teachers' organisation had been abolished in June, 1941, following mass resignations when the Nazis sought to take it over, a new anonymous leadership arose.

This illegal group of teachers formulated a list of four points of resistance:

(1) Any demand for the teachers to become members of Quisling's party, the *Nasjonal Samling*;

(2) Any attempt to introduce *Nasjonal Samling* propaganda in the schools;

(3) Any order from outside the school authorities;

(4) Any collaboration with the *Nasjonal Samling* youth movement.

These four points, spread among the teachers in December and January, were to be kept in mind and not discussed.

Even if the teachers were imprisoned for their resistance, they should not give way on these issues.

They viewed Quisling's new organisation as part of a larger plan to reorganise teach-

The story of the Norwegian teachers' successful non-violent resistance under Nazi occupation

ing methods, and saw that they would soon be expected to indoctrinate their pupils with the Nazi ideology.

On February 11 and 12, 1942, there was a secret meeting of resistance leaders in Oslo. They too saw Quisling's step as the moment they had been waiting for and shared the view of the teachers: if they accepted this beginning, there would be no clear later point of resistance. They would finally have to accept the logical consequences of the first step.

It was decided that the teachers should



Members of "Småhirden," Quisling's organisation for boys and girls under ten. At the age of ten they compulsorily became members of "Nasjonal Samling Ungdomsfylking"—the Youth Front of Quisling's fascist party and the counterpart of the Hitler Youth in Germany. Norway's teachers refused to be used to indoctrinate children and young people with the Nazi ideology in the schools and these organisations.

refuse to become members of the new organisation. Each teacher would be asked to write to the Education Department of Quisling's Government informing it of his refusal to be part of the new teachers' organisation.

A statement, short, simple and easy to remember, was drafted which every teacher was asked to use.

### Leaders arose

Mr. Holmboe described the kind of methods used to spread these orders.

"A friend telephoned me one afternoon," he said, "and asked me to meet him at the railway station. There he gave me a small box of matches.

"He told me we teachers were to follow the lead of those who had met in Oslo, and that all the possible consequences had been discussed."

Then his friend caught the train and was gone.

"The box of matches contained the statement. My job was to circulate it secretly among the teachers in my district. That was all I knew. I didn't know who the 'leaders' were who met in Oslo."

In the teachers' resistance no leaders were specially selected. They just arose from the situation. Generally, those who had an idea of something to be done were accepted and obeyed.

"In the middle of the fight we never knew from whom the orders came," Mr. Holmboe said. "They were obeyed because they came through people who had put themselves in charge."

### Conscience in revolt

This was the statement he found in the match-box:

"I declare that I cannot take part in the education of the youth of Norway along those lines which have been outlined for the *Nasjonal Samling* Youth Service, this being against my conscience.

"According to what the Leader of the new teachers' organisation has said, membership of this organisation will mean an obligation for me to assist in such education, and also would force me to do other acts which are in conflict with the obligations of my profession.

"I find that I must declare that I cannot regard myself as a member of the new teachers' organisation."

Every teacher was to write this statement himself, sign it with his own name, and post it himself to the Education Department of Quisling's Government.

The idea of having all of the letters in a particular school district gathered together and posted as a group so that everyone could know that the other teachers had also written was discussed and rejected.

### Dangerous step

Mr. Holmboe told me that there was an inarticulate feeling among the teachers that "this type of passive reaction is of course dangerous and 'they' have their ways of stopping us, but it is the only way we have to express our opposition and we must do it."

Isolated teachers in the mountains tried to keep contact with teachers in other districts, but whether this was possible or not,

each was to take personal responsibility for his own action.

One nervous teacher in the mountains, before posting his letter telephoned long distance to Mr. Holmboe to be sure that everyone else was really carrying out the plan—despite the probability that the telephone was tapped.

The letters were all to be posted on the same day, Feb. 20, 1942.

Continued next week: Mass Arrests.

## THE DETERRENT

By Thomas Pitfield

We have the great H-bomb deterrent  
The Russians have it too.  
If both are strictly to deter,  
Then who's deterring who?

Of all this fever-pace deterrence,  
What are the repercussions?—  
More Russian bombs deterring us,  
More British bombs, the Russians!

Can no one make the logic clear  
That bodes such human ill,  
Why two and two once totalled four,  
And now make only nil?

## THE MONTGOMERY STORY

In previous instalments, an anonymous Negro living in the US South described how Rosa Parks, a Negro woman of the city of Montgomery was arrested because she refused to give up her seat to a white man on a segregated bus. In protest against the arrest the Montgomery Negroes stage a one-day bus boycott.



Prepared by the AI Capp Organisation for the US Fellowship of Reconciliation.



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## DIARY

As this is a free service we reserve the right to select for publication notices sent in. We nevertheless desire to make it as complete a service as we reasonably can, and therefore urge organisers of events to:

1. Send notices to arrive not later than Mon., a.m.
2. Include: Date, TOWN, Time, Place (hall, street); nature of event; speakers, organisers (and secretary's address).

**Friday, February 7**  
**HULL:** 8.15 p.m.; 6 Bond Street. Speaker: Douglas Sowerby. "The Work of the I.V.S." All welcome. Questions and discussions. Hull PPU.  
**LONDON, E.C.2:** 12.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m.; Church of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate. Speaker: Rev. Claud Colman. "Christianity." National Peace Council.  
**LONDON, N.10:** 8 p.m.; Friends' Meeting House, Church Crescent, Muswell Hill Road. Free film show, including Danny Kaye's "Assignment Children" in technicolor. North London Action Council for War on Want.  
**RUGBY:** 7.30 p.m.; Brotherhood House, Public Meeting. Chairman: Coun. W. A. Robotham, JP. Speaker: Minnie Pallister. "Our Hope for the Future." PPU.

**Saturday, February 8**  
**Sheffield:** 3 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., Hartshead. Annual General Meeting. Pooled tea at 5 p.m. Sheffield Group PPU.

**Sunday, February 9**  
**Bristol:** 2.45 p.m.; Grosvenor Hotel, Victoria Street. Speaker: Leslie Hale, MP. "Disarmament or War." Bristol Peace Council.

**Monday, February 10**  
**Birmingham:** 8 p.m.; 221 Vicarage Road, Kings Heath. Meeting of Kings Heath and Cotteridge PPU Group.  
**Cambridge:** 8.15 p.m.; Friends' Mtg. Ho., Leuchester. Speaker: Dr. Geoffrey Nuttall. "Church History at New College." For: "Christian Pacifist Groups in History."

**SOUTHAMPTON:** 7.30 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., Ordnance Rd. Speaker: Phoebe Berrow (Sec., S. Area). "What Pacifism means to me." PPU. All welcome.

**Tuesday, February 11**  
**Birmingham:** 7.45 p.m.; 19 Newark Croft, Sheldon. Members' Meeting. All welcome. PPU.

**Wednesday, February 12**  
**LONDON, N.2:** 8 p.m.; Wheeler's, 15 Lynmouth Rd. "The Responsibility of Pacifists Today." Gene Sharp. Muswell Hill and Highgate PPU.  
**LONDON, S.W.4:** 8 p.m.; Clapham Labour Party H.Q., 27 Clapham Park Road (5 mins. from Clapham Common Tube). Group Meeting. Speakers: Louis Anderson Penn, Head of Science Dept., Wandsworth School. "Thinking in the Atomic Age." PPU Clapham and District.

**Thursday, February 13**  
**Bristol:** 7.30 p.m.; Central Hall, Old Market Street. Speaker: Dr. Donald O. Soper, M.A. Chairman: Rev. Kenneth L. Waights. Public Meeting. For.  
**Croydon:** 7.30 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., Friends Rd. Speaker: Commander Thomas Fox-Pitt, Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society. "The United Nations against Slavery." Women's International League, Croydon and District Branch.

**LEYTONSTONE:** 8 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., Bush Rd. W. Hall. "Changing your mind." E.10 and E.11 PPU.

**Friday, February 14**  
**LONDON:** Local Tribunal for COs. Fulham Town Hall (opposite Fulham Broadway Underground Station). Morning 10.30 a.m. Afternoon 1.15 p.m. Public admitted.

**Saturday, February 15**  
**LONDON, S.W.1:** 2.30 p.m.; Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd. Joyce Butler, MP, Leslie Hale, MP. Subject: "Which Road to Disarmament?" Adm. by ticket 6d. from Denis Brian, 10a Breakspears Rd., S.E.4 (s.a.e. please). Members of Labour Party and affiliated organisations only. Labour Peace Fellowship.

**Sunday, February 16**  
**Manchester:** One day conference commencing 1 p.m. Friends' Mtg. Ho., Mount Street. Speaker: Frederick G. Harton (Manchester). "The Christian Conscientious Objections to Conscription." The Soc. of Friends, Lancs and Cheshire Quarterly Mtg. Peace Committee.

**Monday, February 17**  
**LONDON:** Appellate Tribunal for COs. Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Rd., Victoria, S.W.1. Morning 10.30 a.m. Afternoon 2.15 p.m. Public admitted.

**SOUTHEND-ON-SEA:** 8 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., Donald Drive, near Leigh. Subject: "Disarmament." "Facing the Consequences," including film "Walk to Freedom." For.

**WESTMINSTER:** 7.30 p.m.; Central Hall. Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament—mass meeting. Speakers: Michael Foot, Sir Stephen King-Hall, J. B. Priestley, Earl Russell, A. J. P. Taylor. Chairman: L. John Collins. Tickets 6d. from Mrs. Peggy Duff, 146 Fleet Street, E.C.4. Please enclose s.a.e.

**Wednesday, February 19**  
**Cambridge:** 8.30 p.m.; Will Lane Lecture Rooms. Open Meeting. Speaker: Rev. Michael Scott. "South Africa as a World Problem." For

**Thursday, February 20**  
**Gloucester:** 7 p.m.; Unitarian Chapel Room, Barton St. (opposite Co-op Corner). International Affairs Brains Trust and Open Forum "The H-bomb and You." Panel: Stuart Morris, Harry Franklin, Louis Cornille, Norman Gillett. Gloucester PPU.

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**SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS**  
**LONDON:** Weekend Workcamps, cleaning and redecorating the homes of old-age pensioners. IVS, 72 Oakley Sq., London, N.W.1.

**TUESDAYS**  
**MANCHESTER:** 1-2 p.m.; Deansgate Blitz Site. Christian pacifist open-air mtg. Local Methodist ministers and others. MPF.

**THURSDAYS**  
**LEYTONSTONE:** 8 p.m.; Friends' Mtg. Ho., Bush Rd. E.10 and E.11 Group. PPU.  
**LONDON, W.C.1:** 1.20-1.40 p.m.; Church of St. George the Martyr, Queen Sq., Southampton Row. Weekly lunch-hour Service of Intercession for World Peace. Conducted by Clergy and laymen of different denominations.

**FRIDAYS**  
**BIRMINGHAM:** 5 p.m. onwards; Bull Street Meeting House (outside) Peace News Selling.

## WORDSWORTH AND WAR

Geoffrey Carnall reviews

Politics and the Poet. A Study of Wordsworth. By F. M. Todd. London, Methuen, 25s.

PROFESSOR TODD throws some light on a problem painfully interesting to pacifists: why it is difficult to keep up the effort needed to dissent from views favoured by governments.

He tells the story of Wordsworth's development from a republican and anti-war poet to a stern and belligerent Tory. He thinks that the very experience which, in the short run, made Wordsworth a great poet was also the experience which eventually led him to Conservatism. This was the retreat into Somersetshire in 1795 away from the unhappiness caused by being "too closely involved in the struggle of political ideas. . . . When he fled with exultation to Racedown I fancy that he knew only that he had experienced nothing but misery or the prospect of misery since he had left school at Hawkshead, since he had left the world of nature for the world of men. He decided to go back."

Professor Todd does not himself call this a loss of nerve. But to some extent it was, and the later longing "for a repose that ever is the same" is implicit in the original retreat.

The stages by which Wordsworth's new frame of mind led to Conservatism are carefully described in this book. His strong support of the war, his hostility to the "peace-mongering" Whigs, is well brought out. So is his fear of revolution. Opposition to the Napoleonic War, indeed, was closely connected with subversive home politics. There was a real revolutionary drive behind the bourgeois pacifism of the Whigs.

Once Wordsworth had identified himself with the war, he had also identified himself with the old régime that came to an end in 1832. He did not accept this connection quickly or very willingly. It was forced on him by the pressure of events. Professor Todd writes with sympathetic insight of his opposition to the Great Reform Bill. It seemed to Wordsworth that to acquiesce in the suppression of "rotten boroughs" for fear of the consequences of resistance was "not only to negate the whole logic of

government, but to open the flood-gates, to establish a precedent for unimaginable demands and inevitable concessions in the future, 'opening a way for spoilation and subversion to any extent which the rash and iniquitous may be set upon.'"

This is the logic of the Suez Group. It is useful to be reminded that it didn't work a century and a quarter ago either. Professor Todd agrees that Wordsworth was wrong in his inflexible attitude towards the desire of the lower classes for more power. It is odd that he isn't more sceptical about Wordsworth's belief in total war.

## India's Land Gift Movement

IAN LE MAISTRE reviews

The Five Gifts, by R. P. Masani. London, Collins, 15s.

LIN YUTANG once referred to India as a land "intoxicated by God."

It is a Western habit to point accusingly at Hinduism's social stratifications while forgetting its cultural cohesion, affecting, as it does, all, from the richest millionaires to the poorest peasants. One feels the presence of this background while reading Sir Rustom Masani's book, and it is this, more than any specific expository qualities, which makes the work the most satisfying of the three so far published in English on Vinoba Bhave and the *Sarvodaya*\* movement, incorporating now in addition to *Bhoodan* (Land Gift Movement), other gift movements such as *Sampattidan*—the gift of wealth, and *Shramdan*—the gift of labour.

At the same time, Sir Rustom has brought with him an open but careful mind and an unsentimental attitude. He has subjected the organisation of the *Sarvodaya* Brotherhood to a close and impartial scrutiny, and his conclusions, while affirming a belief in the efficacy of the movement as a practical expression of Gandhian faith in human goodness (through God) at the same time point to some agreement with critics who have commented adversely on the long delays accruing between acceptance of land and its redistribution.

By far the most interesting chapter deals with Jayaprakash Narayan's life dedication to the movement. That this popular, able, highly intelligent political leader, widely considered until a few years ago to be Nehru's political heir should have adopted the mantle of *Sarvodaya* Brotherhood is the sort of miracle which could happen only in India to-day.

But, on the other hand, the consequences of his decision may not be so conducive to the good of the country if we take a more comprehensive view of India's immediate future. Political systems, terminologies, ideas, change only very gradually. Vinoba's ideal is nothing less than a complete re-direction of not only political but also of social evolution.

This will take a long time; at least a few generations will have come and gone in India before more definite evidence is available. Meanwhile, the affairs of men and their unsatisfactory, man-made institutions continue; the success or obliteration of mankind will partly depend upon the goodwill, the sense and the ability of those of our leaders who never allow themselves to lose sight of the difference between ends and means. Here Jayaprakash Narayan qualifies eminently. So do thousands of others, of course, but they do not possess that almost mystical gift—great stature—which brings with it power and influence, for good or evil. It could be argued that Jayaprakash Narayan is depriving India of his great gifts by his life dedication to the *Sarvodaya* ideal.

\*Literally, uplift of all. The movement for creating a non-violent social order in India through constructive work and voluntary renunciation of privilege.

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## MEETINGS

NYASALAND LOOKS TO BRITAIN—Rev. Andrew Doig, Nyasaland Federal MP for African interests, and Mrs. Grimond will speak in The Hall, St. Colombo's (Church of Scotland), Post St., London, S.W.1, at 7.30 p.m., Thursday, February 13. Chairman: Rt. Hon. A. Creech Jones, MP. Reserved seats (free) from Africa Bureau (TATE Gallery 0701), 65 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.1.

## ACCOMMODATION

## SEE ALSO PAGE 9

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The Rev. Andrew Doig, Nyasaland Federal MP for African interests, and Mrs. Grimond will speak in London on "Nyasaland Looks to Britain," Thursday evening, February 13. For details, see advertisement above.

## World War I C.O. Dies



WITH the death of E. Cecil Beman on January 19—the day before his 77th birthday—we lose another of the fine men of the World War I anti-war movement. A booklet which he wrote in

1917, "The Sword on the Cross," came to the notice of John Bull, and later led to his arrest and imprisonment in Wormwood Scrubs and Dartmoor.

His niece, Margery Richards, tells me that the treatment her uncle received in Dartmoor had a serious effect on his health but not on his convictions.

I constantly draw fresh inspiration from resisters in World War I, and I think a number of young conscientious objectors caught something of the same inspiration when I spoke to them about these men recently.

## Contribution to history

DR. GEOFFREY NUTTALL, Lecturer in Church History, New College, London, tells me that he hopes to have a book "Christian Pacifism in History" published by Blackwell's before the end of this month.

He will be drawing on some of the material prepared for this book when he speaks at Cambridge on Monday, February 10.

Judging by the high esteem in which Dr. Nuttall is held in the Congregational Church I anticipate that his book will be a valuable contribution to the none-too-plentiful material on this subject published since World War II.



## UNESCO work camp plans

AMONG recommendations made at the eleventh Conference of Organisers of International Voluntary Work Camps sponsored by UNESCO which concluded in New Delhi recently were these:

- to hold more camps in which Eastern and Western youth would jointly participate;
- to expand work camp programmes in fundamental education;
- to put greater stress on the problem of relations between work campers and neighbouring villages;
- to organise more co-ordination and

joint evaluation of camps run by different bodies, especially in India;

to involve universities directly in the work camp movement through university extension schemes; and to continue the voluntary character of work camps, as opposed to making them compulsory for college degrees, etc.

The conference was attended by delegates from 20 countries representing 69 organisations, and met to discuss means of strengthening the work camp movement in the cause of world peace.

It brought about a confrontation of East-West viewpoints among the work camp organisers. While international organisations, mostly from Europe, had predominated in earlier conferences, in New Delhi the national work camp bodies of Asian countries played a major role.

Some of the latter stressed the need for work camps in under-developed countries to fit into national economic development programmes. On the other hand, some of the Westerners feared the possibility of excessive government influence on work camps organised in this framework.

## Nuclear disarmament

■ FROM PAGE ONE

remarking: "I agree with you that this is the logical conclusion." "The more we pile up armaments," said Mr. Priestley, "the more we hair the trigger, the greater the danger."

Both Canon Collins and Ritchie Calder stressed the need for the people to be given much more information about the threat which armaments represent—especially nuclear weapons.

Ritchie Calder: "One of the things we want to do is to give Britain back her authority in the world."

A journalist: "A moral one, you mean?" Ritchie Calder: "Yes."

Ritchie Calder stressed the tremendous feeling amongst young parents over the nuclear threat. "This is a real issue; this is quite different from old arguments about disarmament."

A vast number of other organisations were working in this field, and he hoped that the United Nations Association and other bodies would give the Campaign a great deal of support. He rebutted the suggestion made by a journalist that the Campaign would play into Russia's hands. It was no good asking Russia to give us deeds when we ourselves were doing nothing.

### No politics

Canon Collins: "We are not concerned with the party political issue or the ideological battle."

J. B. Priestley: "We have no political colouring. We hope to push the Labour Party on a bit further."

Mr. Priestley also rebutted a suggestion that the balance of power over past years has kept the peace. This was altogether wrong thinking, he declared. "There has been no policy. As the weapons got worse the situation had to be worsened to meet the weapons. No one has said what these things are deterring. Time is running out."

Ritchie Calder declared that it was almost certain that the French would drop their nuclear bomb this year.

It was almost certain that other countries would get one. "We are playing around with forces which are imperfectly understood."

It was announced that for the Central Hall meeting on February 17 three additional halls had been booked to take overflow meetings.

The President of the Campaign is Earl Russell.

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All welcome.

## NEHRU

● FROM PAGE ONE

of pilots flying planes carrying atom bombs day and night.

If any pilot lost his mind and went mad or got flurried or misunderstood the orders and released bombs there would be a full-scale war.

There would be no going back from it. The other side would start throwing bombs.

"So you see how the peace of the world is hanging by a slender thread. It is now the big Powers alone who are to decide whether to have war or not. That is bad enough. But now one man has been given the responsibility which may engulf the world in war. This one man may lose his nerve or deliberately do something which may set the world on fire."

### DISARMAMENT

The Prime Minister said that the world had reached this "precarious stage" and it had become very necessary that the world should take a path different from the one it was following. Some way must be found to save the world. This could only be done through effective disarmament.

The Prime Minister said that it was because the world had followed the path of cold war that there had been the Korean war and other troubles. "This path will not take the peoples of the world anywhere. If that is so, then the world will have to follow another path. What is that path? It is clear that that path is the one in which there is no dependence on armaments. So we reach the conclusion that the path shown by Gandhi and Buddha is the only path that can save the world from disaster."

Mr. Nehru was addressing a public Gandhi memorial meeting in New Delhi on Jan. 30.

### THEY ACT ON PEACE NEWS BAN

THE Headquarters of the War Resisters' International has called for protests "at once" on the banning of Peace News from South Africa.

The statement, issued on January 30, reads:

"The War Resisters' International now calls upon its sections, the editors of all publications in the peace field, and organisations and individuals who cherish the freedom of the Press to lodge their protest with the South African Embassy (or High Commissioner's office) in their own country, and to send a copy of their protest to WRI Headquarters."

The WRI address is 88 Park Ave., Enfield, Middx., England.

The Annual Conference of the London and Home Counties Independent Labour Party passed a resolution last week-end asking "all lovers of freedom to demand that the ban be removed."

The Peace Pledge Union is to consider plans for a London demonstration.

By Sybil Morrison

## "Operation Paperclip"

Among the spoils of the Second World War that still belong to us, are some of the German scientists whose creative ingenuity accounted for so many Nazi military successes. . . . Not long after the Allied armies crossed the German borders, their commanders, possibly more realistic than the millions back home who were cheering the arrival of what they thought would be a long peace, dispatched carefully chosen units to forage for this human booty. . . . A man who was one of the most sought-after prizes is now celebrating for our Army within the borders of the United States. Von Braun . . . developed Germany's famous V.2 that pounded London and Antwerp. . . . He served Hitler as head of the guided missile station at Peenemunde." —The Observer, Feb. 2, 1958.

CALCULATED deception of the public in regard to wars has been going on for a long time. In 1914 it was comparatively easy to arouse patriotic fervour against the much hated idea of Prussian militarism, and to call for an end of all wars through the means of defeating that militarism, which, it was alleged, was responsible for them.

In 1939 the glamour of battle, which had become somewhat tarnished in the trenches of France and Flanders, had disappeared altogether, and it was only the insistence of the fear of Nazi domination, and the call to fight for "our free way of life" that urged a reluctant people once again into war.

In spite of the disillusionment engendered by a second world war, and the cynicism of Germany's rearmament after it was over, people are still sufficiently indoctrinated by official pronouncements to support the waging of a cold war, confident that what they are told about Russia's aggressive intentions must be true.

It is, however, remotely possible that the revelations about the background of the American "Sputnik" may be something of an "eye-opener" even to the confirmed blinker-wearer.

★

That the commanders of the Allied Armies, as The Observer cynically remarks, were "more realistic" than the ordinary population in looking forward at once to the next war, is not surprising in view of the fact that they knew what their work was, and the populace knew nothing.

After the launching against Britain of the flying bombs and the rockets, it must have been clear to all military experts that this was not the end of an experiment, but the beginning of a new way of warfare. The deluded public believed that the defeat of the inventors was, in fact, the beginning of the end.

★

The decision by the Allies in 1945 to "round up" German scientists is perhaps rightly given the significant and sinister description of "human booty;" those raids on German brains and their use for War Office ends are now revealed as a further stage in total war.

The special American effort in this respect was called, peculiarly, "Operation Paperclip;" this perhaps originates from an idea of clipping together all the "scraps of paper" on which treaties, conventions, and agreements have been made between nations from time to time!

That the Germans called their V inventions "Revenge weapons" is the key to modern warfare. Winston Churchill admitted then, just as Duncan Sandys does today, that retaliation is the only defence against air attack on civilian populations.

The German rockets and flying bombs, launched indiscriminately against crowded populations in cities was retaliation for

Allied "obliteration bombing"; it was, in fact, all part of a pattern.

That pattern is not only revealed now, but emphasised by the information that the American success with their first earth satellite is largely due to the work of a captured Nazi scientist. The design for future wars was already in the making in 1945, while populations celebrated "peace"!

There are no limits to the expedients of war, and we should not be deceived by any pretence that these cosmic experiments are for peaceful purposes alone. Russia's "Sputnik" was denounced as a warlike gesture; the USA "Explorer" is widely publicised as the answer to it.

It is time the public were aroused from their apathy to realise not only their danger, but their responsibility; this is no new thing, but part of modern warfare, and the only possible answer is to abandon war.

To turn away from war is not a mere negative movement, for it is impossible to turn round without facing another way. To say "No" to war, is to say "Yes" to peace.

THE WEEKLY PEACE NEWSPAPER

## H-BOMBS OR SANITY

DEMAND A BRITISH LEAD

## PEACE NEWS

EVERY

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FRIDAY

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